

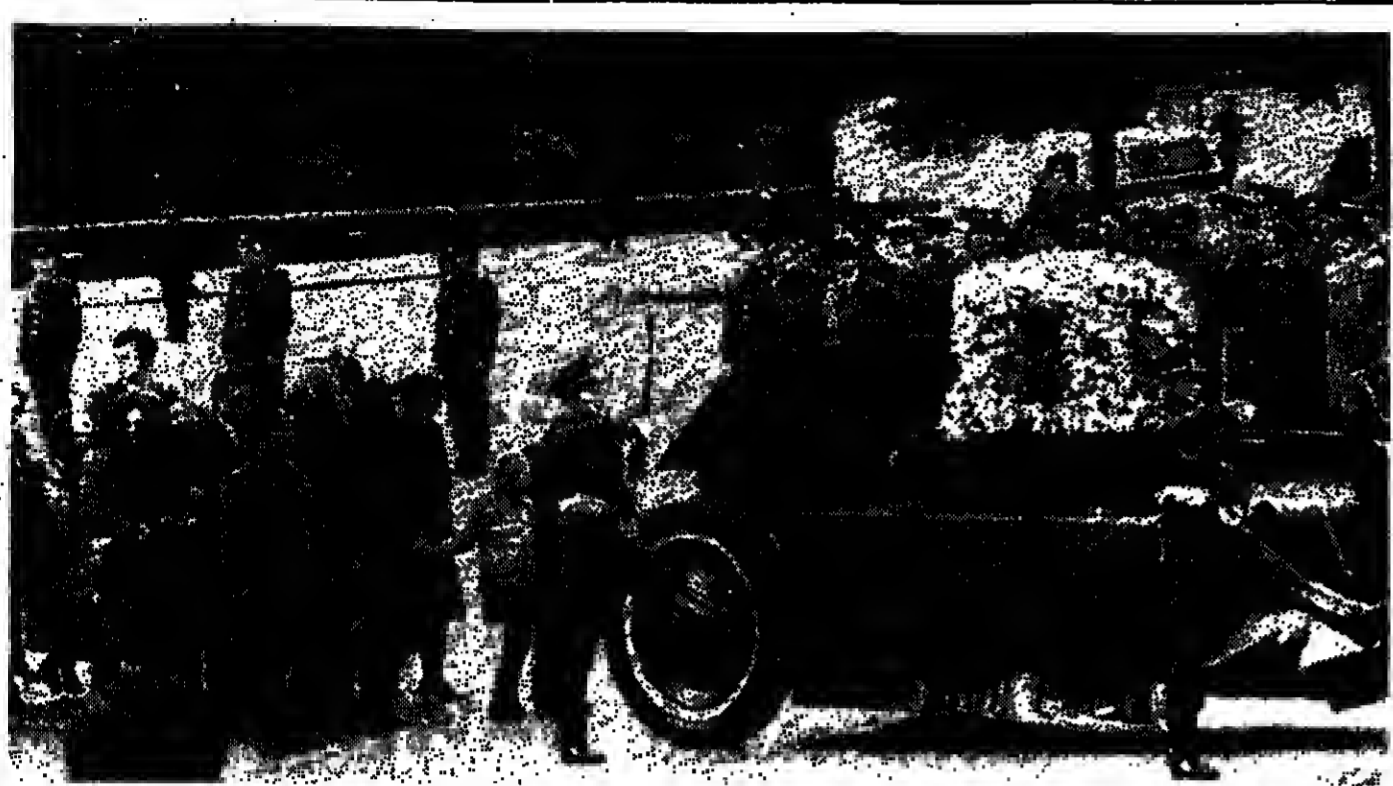
INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 20-14.
LONDON: Thursday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 18-13 (44-55).
NEW YORK: Thursday, sunny. Temp. 77-71 (25-90).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Austria	12.5	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	\$2.25
Denmark	3.50 D.K.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Egypt	40 P.	Manila	2.75 P.
France	2.50 F.	Netherlands	1.50 F.
Germany	3.00 G.	Nigeria	70 K.
Greece	1.50 G.	Norway	3 N.K.
Great Britain	20 P.	Peru	25 S.
India	18 R.	Spain	40 P.
Iran	40 R.	Sweden	2.75 S.K.
Italy	40 L.	Switzerland	1.70 S.F.
Israel	1.50 I.	Turkey	1.75 T.
		U.S. Military (Eur.)	\$0.25
		Yugoslavia	20 O.

Vol. 29,685 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1978 Established 1887



HERO'S FUNERAL — A gun carriage carries the remains of Politburo member Fedor Kulakov to a hero's funeral in Moscow's Red Square, as mourning family members follow.

Mr. Kulakov, 60, who died of a heart attack Monday, was later buried in the Kremlin Wall. He had been regarded as a possible successor to Leonid Brezhnev as Soviet president.

Vance to Visit Mideast

Egypt, Israel Yield Little in U.K.

LEEDS CASTLE, England, July 19 (AP) — Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers closed their two-day meeting today with no sign of progress on a Mideast peace settlement.

In Khartoum, Sudan, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt told a summit gathering of African heads of state that Israel was "still dreaming of expansion" and that it could be the cause of grave damage to the region.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who chaired the meeting here, said: "There was progress in the fact that this meeting took place. But if you ask me if there was progress in the normal sense, the answer is no."

Mr. Vance said that he would go to the Middle East in about two weeks to pursue peace moves on the future of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Palestinians. He said he anticipated that there would be other meetings of this sort at that time.

Results Uncertain

U.S., Communists Widen Ties in Italy

ROME, July 19 (NYT) — The United States has broadened its contacts with the Italian Communist Party in recent months but the results, measured in terms of party policy, have been disappointing to U.S. officials.

U.S. Ambassador Richard Gardner for the first time has had direct contact with high party officials, but not with Enrico Berlinguer, the party secretary.

"We want to hasten and encourage the process of the Westernization of the party even though we realize it may take a generation to do it and, also, that it may never come," Mr. Gardner said.

Mr. Gardner's contacts have followed a State Department statement on Jan. 12 opposing Communist Party participation in the governments of Western Europe. The statement made the contacts possible by reducing misunderstanding of his role.

"No reasonable person can now have any doubt about our strong preference that there be no increase of influence or power by the Italian Communist Party," Mr. Gardner said.

Italian Reality

Mr. Gardner sees his expanding contacts as dealing with the reality of Italy, where the Communist Party, which gained 34 percent of the vote in the 1976 national elections, controls local or regional governments of more than half the population.

"We are disappointed that we have not seen more progress in terms of Communist Party independence from the Soviet Union and movement to true democratization," he said. "Obviously, we need expected that there would be miraculous changes on the basis of a few contacts. But I have been particularly disappointed on my visits around the country to discover how faithful the Communists still are to Leninism. I often make a point of asking them if they are Leninists. I have yet to meet one who replied in the negative."

Leninism has become a major topic of discussion among the West European Communist parties since the Spanish Communist Party renounced the concept at its spring congress. It implies an acceptance of the dictatorship of the proletariat and acceptance of the monopoly of power by a single party — two concepts rejected by many Italian Communists.

Mr. Gardner's contacts are not widely known and have attracted no public criticism. But the risk of misinterpretation has been dramatized by the way Italian newspapers reported President Carter's comments.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

House Favors Single Limit on U.S. Immigrants

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UPD) — The House yesterday voted 396-20 to set a worldwide ceiling of 290,000 on immigration to the United States, replacing separate ceilings of 170,000 for the Eastern Hemisphere and 120,000 for the Western Hemisphere.

The bill, which now goes to the Senate, also would establish a 16-member Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, with a budget of \$700,000, to evaluate existing laws.

In a separate bill, the House voted 411-0 to remove the limitation of two petitions for immigration benefits to alien adopted children.

It also removes the requirement of two years of U.S. residence and one year of physical presence before alien children are eligible for naturalization.

Carter Bars Computer Sale

U.S. to Use Oil Expertise As Rights Prod on Russia

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, July 19 (NYT) — President Carter has decided to place all U.S. exports of oil technology to the Soviet Union under government controls, a move that White House officials say was taken in response to Moscow's trials of Soviet dissidents.

The officials said yesterday that the decision was an important shift in administration policy and was designed to give the United States new leverage over Soviet behavior.

They said that Mr. Carter had also decided to cancel the sale of a Space Shuttle computer to the Soviet Union. The Tass has sought for use in the 1980 Olympic Games.

[The Soviet Communist Party newspaper tonight sharply criticized President Carter's cancellation of the computer sale and tight controls on the export of oil technology. Reuters reported, A Moscow radio broadcast monitored in London quoted Pravda as denouncing the president's decision as a deliberate move to worsen U.S.-Soviet relations.]

Both decisions, the officials said, were made in retaliation for the sentences given last week to the Soviet dissidents Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginsburg. However, the officials stressed that the actions should also be seen as providing greater leverage in dealing with Moscow on a wide range of issues.

U.S. Scientists Urge Continued Exchange

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP) — Seven representatives of U.S. science groups that have more than 140,000 members urged Congress yesterday not to end scientific exchanges with the Soviet Union over the imprisonment of Soviet dissident Anatoli Shcharansky.

The personal reactions of scientists have ranged from intense anger to deep sorrow but we recommend that Congress not respond with petty tit-for-tat reprisals," Owen Chamberlain, 1959 co-winner of a Nobel Prize in physics, told a bipartisan congressional panel organized by members of the House Science and Technology Committee. "We only undermine our efforts by aping Soviet behavior. We must avoid a return to a cold war mentality."

Mr. Chamberlain spoke for a group of 400 called Scientists for Shcharansky, which last week sent a human-rights protest by cable to the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Kremlin.

"It would have been 1,000 [signatures] if we had more time," physicist Aihud Pevsner of Johns Hopkins University said.

While wanting continued scientific exchanges, the seven scientists called for applying economic pressure on the Soviet Union to release into exile Mr. Shcharansky and imprisoned physicist Yuri Orlov. One suggestion made repeatedly was to deny export licenses for U.S. computers.

Other speakers were Jeremy Stone of the 5,000-member Federation of American Scientists, Robert Adelstein of the 4,000-member Committee of Concerned Scientists, Murray Todd of the 1,256-member National Academy of Sciences and William Carey of the 130,000-member American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Also Criticizes West at African Summit

PARIS, July 19 (Reuters) — Twelve prominent French scientists said today that they will boycott all scientific meetings held in the Soviet Union in protest against recent trials of dissidents.

The scientists, including surgeon Laurent Schwartz and Andre Weil, a mathematics professor at Princeton University in New Jersey, also said that they would not attend meetings in France organized within Franco-Soviet cooperation accords.

12 French to Boycott Meetings

Summit observers have been watching to see whether a "third nonaligned force" would emerge here between African countries heavily dependent on Western military assistance, such as Zaire, Chad and Mauritania, and those which rely on Soviet and Cuban aid, such as Angola and Ethiopia.

There are estimated to be more than 45,000 Cuban troops and advisers in 13 African countries, and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Nigeria Warns Russians Not to Overstay

By David B. Ottaway

KHARTOUM, Sudan, July 19 (WP) — Nigeria warned the Soviet Union and Cuba today that "they should not overstay their welcome" and become a "new imperial power" on the African continent.

In a speech before the annual summit meeting of African leaders, the Nigerian head of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, told the Soviet Union that Africa was "not about to throw off one colonial yoke for another."

The Nigerian leader was equally critical of the recent Western military intervention in Zaire, saying that "paratroop drops in the 20th century are no more acceptable to us than the gunboats of the last century were to our ancestors."

It was the first time Nigeria had spoken out forcefully against the growing Soviet and Cuban military presence on the continent. Western observers attached all the more importance to his warning in that Gen. Obasanjo chose the Organization of African Unity summit meeting to deliver it, thereby assuring maximum publicity.

"The Soviets should therefore see to it that they do not seek to perpetually maintain their presence in Africa even after the purpose for which they were invited has been achieved," he said.

Balanced Attack

Otherwise, he said, they ran the risk of "being dubbed a new imperial power, as indeed they already are being called even by those with whom they have long association." This was taken as a reference to Egypt, Sudan and Somalia, which have cut once-close ties to the Soviet Union.

"Let the Soviets and their collaborators heed this timely counsel," he added.

The Nigerian leader's speech carefully balanced a two-way attack on Western and Eastern involvement in African affairs. In a reference to the French-initiated, U.S.-supported African military force now stationed in Zaire's southern Shaba province, Gen. Obasanjo said: "We totally reject as an instrument of neocolonialism any collective security scheme for Africa fashioned and telegraphed from outside Africa" and serving the interests of any superpower.

He said that what Africa needed most today was not arms or "sterile ideological slogans" irrelevant to African society, but heavy economic assistance.

Gen. Obasanjo's speech was applauded repeatedly. At the end, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, who is known to hold similar views, walked over to congratulate him.

Weapons Expert Criticizes 'Shell Game'

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP) — The Pentagon's idea of playing a giant shell game with land-based missiles to fool the Russians is nothing short of "madness," a weapons specialist who participated in a secret study of the concept said yesterday.

Dominic Paolucci, a retired Navy captain who served on the Strat X team that assessed U.S. strategic options in the 1960s, said the "shell-game" deployment would force the Russians to target even more of their nuclear weapons to the U.S. land mass where people live.

U.S. planners should work on a nuclear offense that would draw Soviet fire away from the land, not toward it, Mr. Paolucci contended in an interview.

His argument represents a fresh challenge to the missile-deployment scheme that is gaining momentum within the government as Carter administration officials look for ways to assure the Senate and the public that signing a new arms-control agreement with the Russians is an acceptable risk.

Concept Explained

The shell-game concept goes like this:

For every U.S. missile, 20 scattered holes would be dug. The missile, complete with launcher, would be trucked from hole to hole secretly, at night, so that the Russians could never be sure which silo held the missile.

If the Russians did not know which of 20 silos held the missile, backers of the scheme argue, they would have to use at least 20 warheads for the single missile.

If an additional 300 land missiles were deployed — either the existing Minuteman or the MX blockbuster missile under development — and 20 holes were dug for each one, the Russians would be confronted with 6,000 new silos to cover.

Rather than engage in such an expensive and self-defeating contest, the argument goes, the Russians would be inclined to sign an agreement with the United States to reduce the number of warheads that each side aims at the other.

Last week, Gen. Lew Allen Jr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Suicides by U.S. Youths Double — to 5,000 — in 10 Years

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP) — At an age when they are supposed to have everything to live for, almost 5,000 U.S. teen-agers and young adults each year — about 13 a day — are in such deep despair that they commit suicide.

That is about twice as many as 10 years ago and three times as many as 20 years ago. Suicide is the No. 2 cause of death among young people — accidents are No. 1. There are more suicides in the 15-24 age group than in any other.

The phenomenal increase in suicides — and in suicide attempts, only hinted at by the statistics — is frequently blamed on breakdown of the family. Other factors cited are drugs and alcohol, economic insecurity, changing values, stress and alienation, parents' confusion over their roles, and the population bulge in the 15-24 age group.

Whatever the reasons, said Dr. Calvin Frederick of the National Institute of Mental Health, they add up to a state of mind that is "hapless, helpless and hopeless. They don't believe in the future."

The victims range from the seemingly happy-go-lucky, who give no clear clues beforehand, in the classic loners who scream silently for help.

• June 11 in Weymouth, Mass., an apparently well-adjusted 17-year-old girl fatally shot herself on the day of a graduation ceremony, saying, "There are too many issues in America. It's the American way." He survived.

• Last year in Glendale, Calif., a 13-year-old girl fatally shot herself on the day of comedian Freddie Prinze's funeral. She said in a note that his death and the deaths of a friend, a dog and a cat made it impossible for her to go on living.

They are but two of the statistics: Government figures for 1968 to 1976 show that the number of suicides each year by people 15 to 24 years old rose from 2,357 to 4,747 — more than 100 percent. That compares to an increase of about 25 percent for the total population.

Even among younger children — aged 10 to 14 — suicides increased from 116 in 1968 to 158 in 1976, an increase of 36 percent.

Suicide affects the young of all races and socioeconomic levels.

"The cards seem stacked against them, everything turns out badly, they don't have the resources to lift themselves up, and then they lose hope. That is a suicidal combination."

It is a striking phenomenon and tragic because they haven't had a chance to start to live," said Dr. Frederick, chief of emergency mental health and disaster assistance at NIMH.

Dr. Frederick believes that suicidal young persons often have ineffectual father-son, mother-daughter relationships and often suffer great pressure in trying to live up to parental expectations.

Many Factors

He cites as factors breakdown of the family, increased use of drugs and alcohol and the difficulty of getting a job and getting ahead.

The cards seem stacked against them," Dr. Frederick said. "Everything turns out badly, they don't have the resources to lift themselves up, and then they lose hope. That is a suicidal combination."

Michael Peck, director of youth services at the Los Angeles Suicide Prevention Center, studies young suicides in a county with a rate of 19 per 100,000 for males 15 to 19 years old — the highest rate in the country.

In the 1960s, he says, the classic suicidal youth was lonely and isolated, and his death brought the statement, "Gee, we never really knew him." Now Mr. Peck sees a new suicidal group, more aggressive, delinquent and troublesome, including users of drugs and alcohol.

Mr. Peck and others believe that confused upbringing is a big factor in potential suicides' inability to cope.

"Years ago, when parents were consistent in teaching values and discipline, children knew where they stood. Today, parents are confused about their own roles and don't know whether to be a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

On Persecution Claims

China Asks Vietnam To High-Level Talks

TOKYO, July 19 (AP) — China today proposed holding high-level bilateral talks with the Hanoi government on the fate of ethnic Chinese who claim they are being systematically persecuted in Vietnam.

The Peking government called for an early meeting of vice foreign ministers and reports that thousands of Chinese are fleeing to China from harassment in Vietnam. Talks at the embassy level have been in progress since June 13, to no avail.

A Chinese note to Vietnam said China made the new proposal "out of its sincere desire to uphold the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and to seek an overall settlement of the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam."

The dispute already has led to a halt in Chinese aid to Vietnam and closure of Vietnamese consulates in

southern China, adjoining Vietnam.

Vietnam has denied that Chinese in Vietnam are persecuted, and has accused China of hooligan tactics.

The note, broadcast by the Chinese news agency, said the talks could be held either in Hanoi or Peking.

It said the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi has held 17 meetings with Vietnamese officials on repatriating by ship the people it described as "victimised Chinese nationals," but it said no progress has been made because of "the obstacles deliberately placed in the way by the Vietnamese side."

Two ships sent by China have been waiting about a month outside the Vietnamese ports of Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), the note said.

"Meanwhile," the note continued, "the Vietnamese side has continued its persecution and massive expulsion of Chinese nationals so that the number of victimised Chinese nationals driven back to China has approached 160,000."

The note said that in the last week, Vietnam has forced more than 2,000 Chinese to the Yuyi Pass and Tungshing Pass in China's Kwangsi province.

It declared that, since June, China "has made repeated representations through various channels, earnestly calling upon it to value the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and stop all acts of discrimination against, and ostracism, persecution and expulsion of, Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam."

"But the Vietnamese side has all along been unresponsive, so that the situation has become increasingly grave," it said.

Panel Rejects Baader Charge

STRASBOURG, France, July 19 (Reuters) — The European Human Rights Commission ruled today that the prison treatment of Andreas Baader, Jan-Carl Raspe and Gudrun Ensslin — three convicted West German urban guerrillas who committed suicide in their cells last October — was not unduly harsh.

The three leading members of the so-called Baader-Meinhof gang filed a claim with the commission two years ago that they were subjected to "isolation torture." After they had committed suicide in their Stuttgart prison cells, relatives of the three continued to press the claim.

The 14-member commission rejected the application and said that the special conditions of detention imposed on the guerrilla trio were completely justified by the dangers that they posed.

Suicides Rise in U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

disciplinarian or a best friend," he said.

"Kids," he continued, "need something not rigid but stable."

He cited two typical cases:

• A boy of 17 walks quietly into his bedroom and shoots himself in the head with his father's rifle.

Afterward, his parents could not name one of his friends. They said he loved school — he told friends he tolerated it. They said he loved to go hunting and fishing with his father — he told others he hated hunting.

"They didn't know their son," Mr. Peck said. "When he wanted to talk, they didn't want to listen and said he had no reason to be unhappy." The parents were both professionals, with a stable marriage.

• A 15-year-old girl takes a fatal overdose of sleeping pills.

Her parents were fighting all the time and threatening divorce. She became more frightened, upset and insecure, but every time she tried to talk with them they pushed her away.

She started taking tranquilizers and gulped an overdose, hoping they would rush to her side and be reunited over her misery. It did not work. She tried again and "succeeded."

Parents, say the experts, need to listen to their children and to ask them how they feel. Everyone is unhappy from time to time, but if the unhappiness does not abate, professional help should be sought.

And there are signs that can mean danger: a change in behavior. A child stops bowing on Wednesdays, stops homework. He oversleeps. He cannot sleep. He gives away a prized possession, like a baseball glove, and says, "Here, I won't need this anymore."

Sometimes, when a young person decides death is the answer, there is a sudden change from depression to seeming light-heartedness.

"Suicidal people want to escape from the pain," says Mr. Peck, "but suicidal people don't want to die."

Fire Hits Corsica Forest

CORTE, Corsica, July 19 (Reuters) — A violent forest fire in central Corsica today destroyed 136 acres of vegetation, fire officials said.



FORMAL OPENING — Rome Mayor Giulio Argan (center), is on hand for the public opening of Villa Torlonia, Mussolini's residence, which belongs to the Rome City Hall.

Pentecostal Group Prays for Soviet Exit Visas

Siberians Stage Sit-In in U.S. Embassy

MOSCOW, July 19 (AP) — By day, seven Pentecostals from Siberia sit in leather armchairs in the consular section of the U.S. Embassy quietly reading their Bibles. When the office has closed and everyone else has left, they kneel and pray for exit visas from the Soviet government.

The seven say that they want to go to the United States to practice their faith. They have been holed up in the embassy for three weeks.

They vow to stay until they win a 17-year fight, and embassy sources say they will not be ejected. The group is scarcely noticed by U.S. students and correspondents, or by Soviet citizens who enter with their government's permission to apply for visas to the United States.

Members of the embassy staff have taken up a collection to feed the seven, and once in a while one of the embassy Marines brings

them a hot meal. Someone has provided blankets for them to use when they stretch out on the yellow leather couches at night.

The sit-in began June 27 when members of two miners' families from the Siberian town of Chernogorsk pushed past Soviet policemen who guard the embassy's entrance.

Can Stay 'Forever'

The Pentecostals say that the embassy asks them to leave every day. An embassy official said they have been told that it was not in their best interests to stay, and that they had little chance of obtaining a Soviet guarantee of visas.

But this, he said, was all the embassy would do. It is not embassy policy to force such people to leave. "If it is necessary to keep them here forever, then we will," the official said.

"We have decided to stay an unlimited time," said Pyotr Vashchenko, 57, the leader of the group. "We will stay until our problem is resolved."

He said that he and his wife, Augusta, 49, have 13 children and want to move the whole family to the United States. With them in the embassy are their daughters Lidya, 27, Lubov, 25, and Lilya, 21, and a neighbor, Maria Chmykalova, 56, and her son Timofei, 16.

Mr. Vashchenko's son Ivan, 17, was stopped by the police as he tried to enter the embassy with the others. His father says he has received word that the boy made it home safely.

Mr. and Mrs. Vashchenko say they invaded the embassy in 1968, but it got them a term in a labor camp instead of the exit papers they sought.

In addition, Mrs. Vashchenko said, three of their children were taken from them for six years because, in the eyes of the Soviet government, "belief in God is a lie." Under Soviet law, children may be taken from parents who are judged unfit to raise them as good citizens.

The Pentecostal evangelical sect has its roots in the United States. It began winning Russian converts at the start of the century, and according to Western estimates there are now 500,000 Pentecostals in the Soviet Union. About half are registered with official religious boards. The rest worship illegally.

Alexander Skopas, a Lithuanian, camped in the embassy for two weeks in September and got permission to leave the country in May, eight months later. A group of Soviet Georgians stayed two days in September, but no more was heard from them.

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'Better Than We Anticipated'

Carter Calls Bonn a Success

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, July 19 (NYT) — President Carter and his senior economic negotiators returned here yesterday convinced that they had achieved their goals at the Bonn summit and, equally important, had escaped being tagged as the scapegoat for the world's economic ills by the other industrialized democracies.

Aboard Air Force One Monday night, Mr. Carter was pressed by reporters about whether he had felt on the defensive because of the huge U.S. trade deficit and the lack of an energy program.

"No," he said, "I never felt on the defensive at all." He said that it had been a "successful summit, better than we anticipated."

The president's aides echoed this view, but they conceded that the tone of the discussions was different from that of earlier sessions.

West Germany and Japan in particular were more confident and more assertive in their demands for trade concessions and reductions in the U.S. energy consumption level, the aides said. An official observed that the self-confidence and economic security of the two nations demonstrated that "after 30-odd years, the war is finally over."

"The losers have become the winners economically," he said, "and they are no longer reluctant to throw their weight around."

Ultimatums Ruled Out

Mr. Carter confirmed that he had told the other leaders that the United States would not accept any ultimatums on trade concessions or on curbing energy consumption. Instead, he outlined the elements of the energy program that he was attempting to get through Congress and said that the other leaders left it to him to implement the policy.

Mr. Carter conceded that the private discussions among the leaders occasionally had been combative.

"We don't pull any punches in our private meetings," he said. "We are very forceful, we are very evocative, very argumentative at times. But the sun turns out to be that we understand each other very well."

He added: "Quite often the heads of state will be more frank and free in their discussions when only the four of us or the seven of us are in the discussion than they will be even in the presence of foreign or finance ministers."

Political Restraints

Mr. Carter agreed with a questioner that one of the problems faced by the leaders in such meetings was the conflict between the demands of macroeconomic policy and domestic political interests.

West Germany, for example, could help speed world recovery by stimulating its economy, but in so doing would run the risk of increasing its inflation rate — a sensitive issue with Germans who recall the runaway inflation of the 1920s and 1930s.

"I think every political leader there was pushing his own political options to the limit," Mr. Carter said, "and I think the leaders of the world on economic affairs always have to recognize the political restraints in one's own country."

The other six leaders at the conference, he said, "understand clearly what we are trying to do in the energy field and they understand our special problems."

No Blows Dealt

"You didn't come to blows on anything," Mr. Carter was asked. "No, not quite," he said with a smile, "because we had an adequate amount of time for heads of state just to be alone to discuss matters more privately."

On the practical results of the conference, Mr. Carter said that the leaders had learned that only the

Major Defeat for Carter

U.S. Controls Stripped From Hospital-Cost Bill

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON, July 19 (NYT) — A House committee dealt President Carter and his anti-inflation fight a major defeat yesterday by dismantling the administration's proposal to place a ceiling on rapidly rising hospital costs.

By a one-vote margin, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee amended the administration bill and removed a provision for mandatory controls on hospital costs, which increased 16 percent last year. The remaining legislation encourages hospitals to hold down the rate of cost increases voluntarily by 2 percentage points a year.

Joseph Califano Jr., Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, denounced the committee vote as "a defeat for the public interest and a victory for the special hospital interests."

The organized medical community, however, was pleased with the committee's endorsement of its voluntary cost-control effort, which began earlier this year.

The committee vote had important implications beyond the health field because President Carter has consistently named the cost-containment bill one of his major efforts against inflation. Mr. Califano said yesterday that the bill "remains the No. 1 unfulfilled priority now before the Congress in the fight against inflation."

But when asked whether the administration would continue to fight for the bill, Mr. Califano said, "I don't know."

The commerce committee was considered more sympathetic to the bill than the Ways and Means Committee, which also has jurisdiction over the issue, and it was believed that there was little chance now that the Ways and Means Committee would report a bill containing mandatory controls.

Cost containment has also encountered trouble in the Senate, where Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., chairman of the health subcommittee of the Human Resources Committee, favors his own proposal over the Carter plan.

Hospital Lobby

The committee action yesterday partly reflects the power of the hospital lobby, one of the strongest and most sophisticated in Capitol Hill.

The action also reflects a failure by the administration to generate support and enthusiasm for its proposals. As Mr. Califano noted, there is little incentive for hospitals to cut costs, because third parties — insurance companies and the government — rather than consumers, pay most of the bills.

Moreover, the medical community has argued that limiting costs would impair the quality of care. Organized labor also worried that hospitals would effect savings by cutting salaries.

To some analysts, the vote also signaled another step in public disillusionment with federal bureaucracy and regulation. Significantly, the committee approved an amendment providing funds for states that enact cost-containment plans.

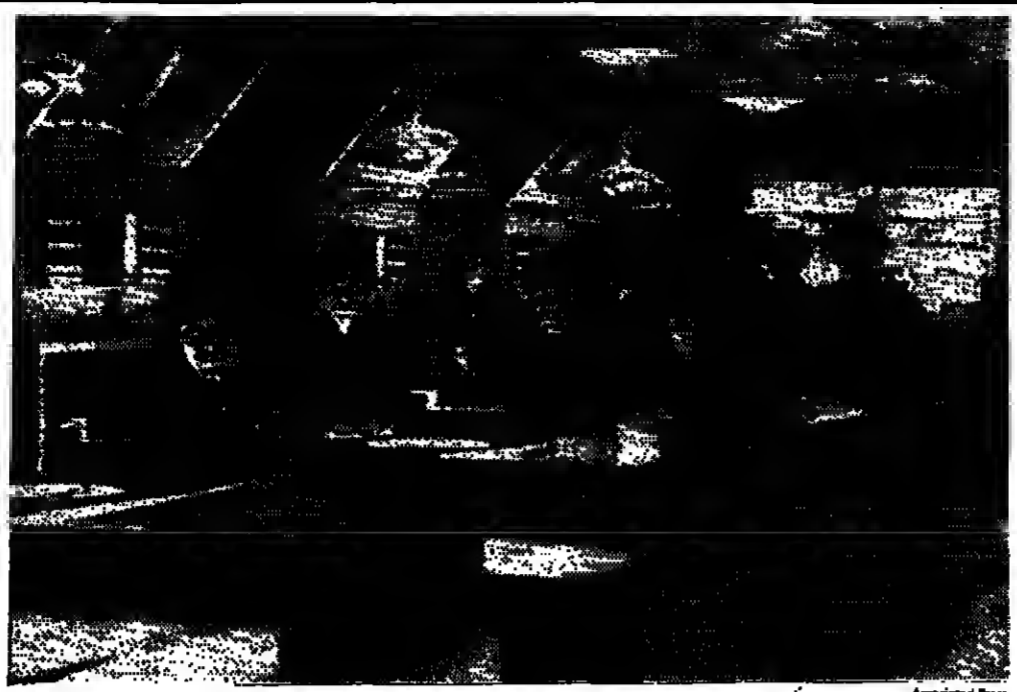
The original administration plan would have placed a ceiling on hospital costs amounting to about a 9-percent rise in the first year.

Voluntary Program

After battling the bill for a year, the medical community announced that it would establish a voluntary program with the aim of reducing cost increases by 2 percentage points a year. Several congressmen liked the idea, and a compromise was worked out that provided for a two-year experiment with voluntary controls. Mandatory controls would have been put into effect if the hospitals did not meet their own goals.

The amendment approved yesterday, sponsored by Rep. James Broyhill, R-N.C., eliminated the provision for imposing mandatory controls.

Hospital officials say that the voluntary effort reduced cost increases by more than 3 percentage points during the first four months of this year, but Mr. Califano responded that the voluntary plan had "yet to demonstrate significance in any way."



NOT JUST SEEING DOUBLE — Actor Art Hindle, far left, poses with eight look-alikes on the set of the TV movie "Clone Master" in a Los Angeles studio. The eight, chosen for their close resemblance to Mr. Hindle, are among 13 look-alikes hired for the film.

Allegedly Signed Illegal Prescription

Carter Aide Said to Figure in Drug Case

By Lawrence Meyer and Alfred E. Lewis

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP) — Police in Prince William County, Va., have arrested a woman from Washington who attempted to buy the drug Quaalude with a prescription allegedly signed illegally by President Carter's chief adviser on health and drug abuse, Dr. Peter Bourne.

Dr. Bourne wrote the prescription to an apparently fictitious person, law enforcement sources said.

Quaalude is a potent drug used to produce sleep or sedation. Although its use is tightly controlled under federal law, it has been widely abused by narcotics users.

Toby Long, 26, was arrested July 11 after she attempted to fill the prescription for 15 Quaalude tablets at a drug store in Woodbridge, Va. Police said that the matter was being handled as a routine investigation of prescription forgery, a crime covering any prescription misrepresentation.

Questioned by Police

The U.S. attorney's office in the District of Columbia has been notified of Dr. Bourne's involvement and is receiving reports from Prince William law enforcement officials, but has not begun an investigation of its own, sources said.

Dr. Bourne, a psychiatrist who also worked as Mr. Carter's chief drug-abuse adviser in Georgia, has been questioned twice by law enforcement officials, sources said. He could not be reached by reporters. Repeated telephone calls at his White House office and messages sent through the White House press office were not answered.



Dr. Peter Bourne

But he reportedly told police that he had written the prescription to a fictitious person to avoid embarrassing the person for whom the drug was intended: a woman who works in his White House office.

Neither the fictitious name on the prescription nor the identity of the woman for whom the prescription was intended could be established.

Police said that Miss Long was released on \$3,000 bail. After being reached by reporters last night, she and her lawyer refused to comment.

Prescription forgery carries a penalty of one to five years imprisonment in Virginia.

Fire Hurts One At U.S. Embassy

MOSCOW, July 19 (AP) — The main power panel in the basement of the U.S. Embassy exploded and caught fire today, slightly injuring a naval Seabee construction worker, witnesses said.

John Clements suffered injuries to his left arm and electric shock while a group of Seabees was turning off the electricity to work on the generator in connection with the embassy's changeover to 220-volt power.

The embassy currently is undergoing a renovation program costing more than \$5 million after a fire last August that damaged the top three floors.

House Bill Bans Sex Bias for Pregnancy

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP) — The House yesterday passed a bill that bans sex discrimination on the basis of pregnancy and requires employers who offer health insurance and disability plans to provide coverage for childbirth, pregnancy and related medical conditions.

However, the House Education and Labor Committee added a provision that exempts employers from including abortion in their health insurance or disability coverage except where the life of the mother would be endangered were the fetus carried to term.

The bill passed by the Senate contains no abortion provision, and that issue will now have to be worked out in a joint conference.

The House bill passed by a 376-43 vote.

The abortion issue has tied up other bills in conference, particularly appropriations bills for the Labor Department and Health, Education and Welfare Department. Some feel the issue could imperil this bill.

Discrimination Seen

Rep. Ted Weiss, D-N.Y., opposed the bill on the House floor yesterday because of the abortion rider, which he said, "substitutes a

new form of discrimination for the one it seeks to eliminate."

But Rep. Edward Beard, D-R.I., the author of the abortion provision, said that it is "not taking away anyone's rights, it is just not forcing abortion down anyone's throat."

Rep. Ron Sarasin, R-Conn., said the bill "makes abortion an optional matter" since it does not prevent employees from paying for abortions, and leaves it as "a subject for collective bargaining."

The abortion rider was put into the bill at the urging of the Catholic Bishops Conference, but some anti-abortion groups opposed adding it to this bill, since they said that the thrust of the bill was to encourage women to continue the pregnancy.

Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D-N.Y., urged House members to pass the bill, even with the abortion rider, because she said time was running out on the session and the crowded schedule might prevent any bill from passing.

The bill was drafted after the Supreme Court ruled 6-3 in a 1976 case called General Electric vs. Gilbert that disability plans did not have to cover pregnancy-related disabilities.

The court concluded that pregnancy was not gender-related but condition-related, and was therefore not discriminatory.

The bill amends Title 7 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

It prohibits discrimination against pregnant women in any area of employment, including hiring, promotion, seniority rights and job security.

Firing Threat Cuts Strike Of Philadelphia Guards

PHILADELPHIA, July 19 (AP) — About 600 striking prison guards and 180 sheriff's deputies who faced a dismissal threat returned to work in Philadelphia today, but 19,000 other city workers continued their walkout over layoffs and wages into a sixth day.

Mayor Frank Rizzo had threatened to replace the deputies and the striking guards at the city's three prisons unless they were back on the job.

"If they are not back to work, they will be replaced, every living one of them," Mayor Rizzo said. "There will be new people hired in their place, and they'll never be back to work as long as I'm mayor of this city."

Contract talks were to resume today as most other employees — including sanitation, recreation and health workers — continued the strike that began Friday.

Police Demonstration

Meanwhile in New York, members of the Police Benevolent Association delayed delivery of today's editions of the Daily News as they demonstrated last night near the News building. The association wants a \$5,000 raise for police officers and better working conditions than the city has offered.

Association President Sam DeMilia threatened yesterday to "close down the News" for alleged "anti-police editorials" if a contract settlement was not reached by tonight. Negotiations were to resume today at the Office of Collective Bargaining.

In New Orleans, some of the city's 328 garbage men were reporting to work today after a one-day wildcat strike sparked by complaints that more than 70 of the city's 122 trucks did not work. The garbage men are sent home without pay when trucks break down.

Some Trucks Rolling

Trucks were reported rolling in some districts, but one truck driver said only enough men had shown up in his district by sunrise to form less than half of the normal 21 three-man crews.

The walkout began when workers at one yard showed up and discovered only six of their 28 trucks were working. "That kind of lit the fuse," said Patrick Koloski, sanitation director.

Mayor Ernest Morial said that striking garbage men would be paid while the trucks were being repaired. They were being worked on early today.

Monk Automaton Shown

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP) — A late 16th-century automaton of a monk has been put on public display at the Smithsonian's Museum of History and Technology. He bows, waves and turns with the aid of a spring-powered mechanism similar to those used in Renaissance clocks. He is attributed to Juanelo Turriano, an Italian who was machinist to Emperor Charles V. Only one other figure of similar age and sophistication is known to exist, in Vienna, the Smithsonian said.

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To Quarantine Hijackers

By their nature, summit conferences are elaborately scripted in advance, and so this week's meeting in Bonn of leaders of the seven largest industrial democracies produced few surprises. The final communiqué paid homage to familiar goals — inflation-free growth, reduced dependence on imported oil, more balanced trade accounts, less abrupt shifts in exchange rates. The real test will come in translating these goals into results.

But the Bonn summit did come up with one pleasant surprise: an agreement to cut off air traffic with countries that offer sanctuary to hijacked planes or their hijackers.

It has been obvious for some time that as long as some countries are willing to offer refuge to terrorists, security measures by individual governments and airlines would be inadequate. Only if those who cooperate with terrorism are made to pay a significant price can there be real hope of suppressing the evil. The measures agreed to at Bonn have been advocated for years by airline pilots. But resolutions to isolate those sympathetic to hijackers have foundered in the United Nations because of the opposition of some Arab countries that are unwilling to condemn any

act directed against Israel. And some Western countries had been reluctant to press the point for fear of offending the Arabs.

That reluctance, at least, has been overcome. The seven nations gathered in Bonn — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, Italy and Canada — can by themselves injure any nation's economy by suspending air traffic. But it is likely that other governments will join in. Because the Bonn agreement was not on the summit agenda — it came out of meetings between the prime ministers of Japan and Canada — details of how the boycott will operate remain to be developed; the most difficult problem is how to coordinate any decision to impose sanctions.

Once such mechanisms are agreed upon, it would be useful to spell them out in a formal treaty that others can sign. With each additional signature, the safeguards against hijacking will grow stronger. There will always be people ready to run great risks to dramatize a desperate cause. As the Bonn meeting recognized, they must be quarantined.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Seabed Mining

For years U.S. negotiators warned that Congress would only foul up the Law of the Sea talks if it went ahead on its own with legislation to license deep-seabed mining by U.S. firms. But the LOS conference, while making headway on other ocean issues, has come up dry on seabed mining. Land-based producers of the minerals found under the oceans have sought to restrict competition, and Third Worlders have demanded an unacceptably large share of the rights, revenues and technology of seabed mining, an activity that few countries are currently in a position to conduct.

The result is that, with the LOS conference lagging and the U.S. companies (and consortia) itching to go, the administration now supports legislation. Far from fearing that this will upset the LOS talks, it now feels that the sort of law likely to emerge will concentrate the conferees' attention and help the talks along. From what we understand of the two processes (legislative and diplomatic), we agree.

The House bill, already worked over by four committees, is due to come to the floor this week. A tough turf fight looms over which agency, and therefore which committee (Merchant Marine or Interior), should regulate ocean mining; on that question we pass. There are a few other points still in contention. But most points represent a House consensus, one largely shared by the administration.

Indeed, by agreeing that legislation was appropriate, the administration got to help shape it. That meant removing from early

drafts an unconscionable investment guarantee of up to \$350 million per company if the loss was due to ratification of an unfavorable LOS treaty. The administration also lobbied successfully to have the law set up, from the companies' seabed proceeds, a fund for the international community — a bow to the concept that the seabed is the "common heritage" of mankind.

Some LOS buffs see a treaty principally as a vehicle and model of international cooperation. Believing that any nationally authorized seabed mining is harmful, they would put off all mining until the world agrees on how it should be done.

But that goes too far. Experts agree that existing international law governing the high seas assures U.S. firms a right of access to the seabed. The House legislation would not confer sovereignty on U.S. sites. It would be superseded by a LOS treaty. It provides for revenue sharing with nonmining states. It sets up useful environmental and conservation controls.

The LOS talks, currently in recess, resume in New York on Aug. 21. The House will probably have acted by that time, and the Senate will be gearing up. Some barbs words will doubtless be said in New York about the Congress. But the international community should keep in mind that the legislation, while asserting an U.S. interest, has been designed to preserve an international interest, too. It is, moreover, probably the minimal price that must be paid to ensure ratification of an eventual LOS treaty.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

A European Currency

Politicians, who have been understandably in favor of maintaining the impetus of the European Economic Community, now have the additional motive for trying to create a monetary union based on strong currencies, namely the wish to find some answer to the present chronic instability of the foreign exchange markets. The position that Chancellor Schmidt took at Bremen is strongly influenced by his concern that the weakness of the dollar and the speculation in the West German Deutsche mark and other currencies is causing severe problems for the West German economy. Real advantages would indeed flow from the growth of monetary stability in Europe. Under existing political and economic conditions in the EEC, however, it is unrealistic to believe that these advantages can be achieved through technical cooperation at the level of central banks and the pooling of gold and currency reserves, no matter how large a scale.

— From the Times (London).

Moscow's Weak Spots

Anyone who thought the Helsinki agreements would stop the Russians from persecuting dissidents was nursing an illusion from the start. But why did Moscow decide on this particular moment to fire a shot across President Carter's bow in the form of the brutal, lying inhuman trials that have just ended? The answer probably involves the situation inside the Soviet Union, where there have been a number of recent signs of dissatisfaction among minorities. Moscow must have felt that things had gone so far that the whip must be cracked. But people who find it necessary to react so hysterically to demands for basic human rights merely demonstrate

how insecure they are — always provided that the free Western countries retain their standards and their resolve never to let themselves be subjugated by force.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

U.S. Journalists in Moscow

The Soviet government's action against the two U.S. journalists is more abnormal than its persecution of dissidents. The authorities allowed them to go home on holiday before the verdict. Thus the effect is the same as an expulsion. So why did the authorities go through the motions of a court case?

One reason may be that the Helsinki Final Act contains a very specific section on improving working conditions for journalists. A veneer of legality may have looked like a way of getting around this. But the effect is still to serve notice on Western journalists in Moscow that they must not even quote other people as doubting the truth of a Soviet television program. Such a drastic limitation of ordinary journalistic practice is at least as much a breach of the Helsinki undertaking as a traditional expulsion.

We must disregard the method and merely assume that the Kremlin leaders have been working out as many ways as possible of challenging Mr. Carter, trying to show that he cannot do anything concrete to help dissidents, and telling him that he can have detente only on Soviet terms or not at all.

Mr. Carter cannot accept these terms, so the struggle will continue. Meanwhile, the Soviet leaders should ask themselves two questions: Who really damages Soviet interests, the dissidents or the people who persecute them? And has anyone really thought of the consequences of making it impossible for Western journalists to work in Moscow?

— From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 20, 1903

NEW YORK — The expulsion from Paris of Luigi Parmigiani, the Italian anarchist and soldier-of-fortune, has resulted in the realization here that Louis Marcy, the so-called brother-in-law of the Spanish painter Leon y Escosura, was none other than Mr. Parmigiani. The fact has caused a certain measure of embarrassment here, as "Mr. Marcy" was almost named a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art by the officers of that institution.

Fifty Years Ago

July 20, 1928

LONDON — The use of lead injections for treating cancer patients became the subject of heated discussions today at the Cancer Congress here. Professor Blair Bell of Liverpool University, who has administered many of the treatments, read a paper in their defense, claiming that they had at times been successful. Dr. J.P. Blume, of London, claimed that they generally caused patients to degenerate into physical wrecks.



Running Out of Food and Time

By Jonathan Power

ROME — The world is running out of food — or food it can afford to buy. This information is probably a surprise to the farmer of the U.S. corn belt, the world's most productive granary, as he worries about low prices and piling surpluses.

It is probably a surprise to the farmer of the Soviet Union who, although he never seems able to meet the targets of the central planners, has managed to keep his country's deficit within reasonable proportion in the last two years.

Ironically, it will come as the biggest surprise to those who use India as a litmus paper for the Third World. The Indians, thanks to miraculously good weather the last three years but also to hard work and studious inventiveness, appear to be on top of the food problem.

Deceptive

All this, however, is deceptive. Over the last seven years, in 62 countries representing 43 percent of the developing countries (excluding China), food production has not kept pace with population.

The food crisis of course is no new thing. It has been with us since the days when the serpent tempted Eve to eat the apple. In modern history, the Irish famine of 1847 and the Bengali famine of 1943 have carved memories so deep that books are still written about them and plays and films paraphrase the suffering.

More recently, it was the world's food crisis of 1974 and 1975 that put hunger on the political agenda. At the World Food Conference in Rome in November, 1974, all the nations of the world voted unanimously to support Henry A. Kissinger's resolution: "By 1985 no child should go to bed hungry." A word more about what happened then, for it sets the scene for the situation today.

Out of Reach

A combination of consecutive bad harvests around the world, massive Soviet buying of U.S. food stocks, the disappearance of the Peruvian anchovy and shortsighted policies in the United States that kept farmland idle, created a situation that led to the quadrupling of grain prices.

Millions of poor people in the

Third World found that the prime necessity of life was priced out of reach. Maybe half a million died. The World Food Conference, held fortuitously at the midpoint in the crisis, agreed to a number of remedies: the creation of a new \$1 billion fund for agricultural development; a pledge to establish better procedures for emergency food aid and an internationally coordinated system of food stocks.

The conference also took up the world's largest grain exporter, the United States, and the world's largest grain importer, the Soviet Union, criticizing their shortsighted commercial policies. A year later they responded by signing an agreement setting limits on Soviet freedom to purchase in the U.S. grain market.

All this, together with the return of good growing weather and the seeming Indian breakthrough, took the edge off the international debate. Yet an agreement to establish an internationally coordinated system of nationally held food stocks is still being haggled over.

The 10-million ton target for international food aid is still unaccomplished. But worse than this, it has removed the political spotlight from the underlying trends in much of the Third World.

This year's cereal imports by the Third World are expected to achieve record levels. The very poor countries, if they are to make ends meet, will have to increase their imports by 16 percent over last year.

Today the gross food deficit is 36 million tons of grain. By 1990, based on present trends, it will be 120 to 145 million tons a year.

These figures are the consensus figures of the United Nations Food

and Agricultural Organization, the World Food Council and the World Bank. The latter in a recent report concludes: "Continual imports of this magnitude cannot be financed." It could be added, neither can charitable exports.

Solutions

There are, in short, only two solutions: either demand is choked off by higher prices — this, of course, means a sharp increase in malnutrition and mortality — or the world sets about a significant program of investment in Third World agriculture to repeat on a broader scale what has been successfully done in China, Taiwan, Korea and maybe in India too. This means vigorous land reform and priority for the small farmer, the world's most tested productive unit.

If this is done, and it is backed by a reasonable amount of emergency food aid and evening out of prices through a world stocking system, mass hunger and starvation can become the ghosts of history.

The commitment made for mankind by Kissinger can still be redeemed, but the time left to do it, short enough in 1974, is nearly gone.

All Games and No Gulag

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Summer has come to Washington, disgust with the Soviet Union has come into season, and many people have come to the conclusion that the United States should boycott the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow. Two things are certain: The idea is excellent, and nothing will come of it.

Tomorrow, when fashion has changed, and the television lights are illuminating another passing fancy, and the strangled cries from Moscow are yesterday's news story, the issue will be left to NBC and the U.S. public. NBC has paid Moscow \$80 million for broadcast rights, and the public loves the games.

ABC's ascent to leadership in the ratings began with the Montreal Olympics, and an internal memorandum at NBC promises that by 1980, "We will have turned the American people into a nation of Olympics addicts." Already the aroma of manufactured patriotism floats like a benediction over the Moscow games.

NBC advertisements urge Americans to send \$10 ("or more") to subsidize the athletes, in return for a medalion and this satisfaction: "The more you contribute, the better prepared America will be. Later, when NBC brings you the 1980 Olympics, what you'll see is the best America's got!" In other words, the more you contribute, the better the show NBC will have to sell.

NBC is doing its patriotic duty. It is estimated to have already sold 75 percent of the commercial time available during the 150 hours of Olympic coverage, at an average price of \$75,000 for a 30-second spot.

NBC (like CBS and ABC) exists to gather audiences for commercials. The morals of the marketplace allow no appeal to values unrelated to commerce, so given the void at the center of U.S. politics, the inevitability of the Olympics is assured by the convergence of two sovereign forces, Soviet politics and U.S. commerce.

Two years from now, for the second time in 44 years, the Olympics will open under the auspices of an anti-Semitic and totalitarian regime. With \$80 million, NBC has made itself a partner of that regime, and a hostage. That regime is determined to use the 1980 Games as the Nazis used the 1936 Berlin Olympics, to present a benign image of a nation that is all games and no Gulag. NBC is not apt to be uncooperative in dealing with a regime that can pull the plug.

Here is NBC's sporting partner:

In 1973, when an Israeli basketball team was in Moscow for the World University Games, the audience was packed with Soviet army recruits who shouted anti-Semitic abuse and beat up some Jewish spectators. The Soviet Union will invite 2,000 athletes to Moscow for

pre-Olympic games in 1979, but it hints that athletes will not be invited from "unfriendly" nations unless those athletes are extraordinary.

The Russians have asked the International Olympic Committee to ban reporters representing organizations "hostile" to the Olympic "spirit of peace and friendship." The Russians have in mind, among others, reporters from the Voice of America and Radio Liberty. The Russians know how little they have to fear from the Carter administration as from NBC.

The "spirit of peace and friendship" is currently on display in the Philippines at the world chess championship. A Soviet player is opposing a player who escaped from the Soviet Union and now lives in Switzerland. It is traditional to have flags next to each player at the table.

But the Soviet player and his entourage objected to his opponent displaying the Swiss flag. The chess federation's "compromise" was that no flags would be displayed on the table. But the hall is decorated with a Philippine flag and a Soviet flag.

The Soviet Union pushes, around the world, in matters large and small. The rest of the world smiles the nervous, twitching smile characteristic of people who struggle to be ingratiating but who know they are, and ought to be, despised. Winston Churchill, defying the Nazis, growled contemptuously, "What kind of people do they think we are? What kind of people do the Russians think we are? Olympics 'addicts,' presumably. What would we do (people used to ask in the immediate aftermath of the Nazi experience) if we faced another aggressive, anti-Semitic totalitarian regime? The answer is: Play games with it."

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Treaty Expected

U.S., Mexico Join Forces On Probing Corruption

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, July 19 (NYT) — The United States and Mexico have begun working together on the investigation and prosecution of corruption by businessmen and officials from both countries.

In addition, Mexico is expected to agree shortly to a long-standing U.S. request for a bilateral treaty "for mutual assistance in the administration of justice" to formalize the new practice.

The partnership between the two justice departments reflects a sharp improvement in U.S.-Mexican relations since President Jose Lopez Portillo took office 18 months ago, although both administrations now have a special interest in striking at corruption that involves both sides of the border.

The United States is looking to Mexico and other foreign governments to assist in the enforcement of the 1977 Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which makes it a criminal offense for U.S. companies to bribe foreign officials. Mexico has started a general drive against government corruption and wants access to information gathered in the United States.

The bilateral treaty — it will be Mexico's first such agreement, although the United States has similar accords with other governments — will provide for exchange of information on crimes as varied as the theft of aircraft or vehicles, gun-running and murder. But the immediate interest of both governments is international corruption.

Evidence of U.S. willingness to treat Mexico's system of justice with increased respect was shown

recently in the decision to extradite to Mexico two Cuban-born citizens of the United States who had escaped to Miami from jail in Merida, where they had been serving sentences for the murder of a Cuban diplomat. This was the first time the United States had cooperated in the extradition of U.S. citizens to Mexico.

Earlier this year, a former Mexican official, Alfredo Rios Camarena, was extradited from Miami after he had been accused of embezzling government funds while running the Bahia de Bandera tourism development trust on the Pacific Coast.

The two most important current cases of U.S.-Mexican cooperation, however, involve the exchange of information. In one, the McDonnell Douglas Corp. is being investigated by the U.S. Department of Justice for reportedly approving bribes to Mexican officials before the sale of two DC-10s to the government airline, Aeromexico, in 1975. Part of the case against McDonnell Douglas has come from Mexico, while much of the evidence against the Mexican officials was provided by the U.S. Department of Justice.

In the other case, a tip from Mexico started an investigation of whether four U.S. coffee-importing companies were involved in smuggling Mexican coffee into the United States. Several former executives of the Mexican Coffee Institute are now in jail, and U.S. officials hope that this will be the first case brought under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act in the United States.

This cooperation has sent shudders through Mexico's chronically corrupt bureaucracy because deals with U.S. companies and money sent to U.S. banks should now be traceable for the first time.

But, perhaps more than anything else, the current nervousness stems from the determination of Mexico's new attorney general, Oscar Flores Sanchez, to call to account politicians who have enriched themselves in office.

So far, three former Cabinet members and dozens of other officials have been jailed on corruption charges, and several hundred others suspected of corruption have been dismissed.

"I'm not interested in a witch hunt," Mr. Flores Sanchez said in a recent interview, "but people have to know that they can't steal with impunity. This isn't politically motivated. I'll pick up anyone that I have proof against."

Costa Rica Bars Vesco Petition

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 19 (Reuters) — Fugitive U.S. financier Robert Vesco's bid for Costa Rican citizenship has been rejected by the naturalization board in a move that apparently ended his hopes of being allowed to return here.

Mr. Vesco, wanted in the United States on fraud and embezzlement charges, is traveling abroad on a 75-day permit granted by a Costa Rican court against a \$40,000 deposit.

The naturalization board said this week that it turned down Mr. Vesco's citizenship petition because of his intervention in local politics. The board also cited public opposition to Mr. Vesco's request.

In Visit to Mao Mausoleum

Canadian Family Slips Up On Chinese Dress Rules

By John Fraser

PEKING, July 19 — For many visitors to Peking, the brief tour of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's mausoleum in Tien An Men Square is considered an important highlight. For a Canadian physician and his family, however, the visit had decidedly burlesque overtones.

Dr. Yvon Vaillancourt is a general practitioner attached to the Canadian commission office in Hong Kong. He makes regular trips to Peking to see Canadian Embassy patients and, since he is about to

take a new posting in Africa, he made arrangements to bring some family members along on his last trip to China.

A visit to the mausoleum was scheduled for 9 a.m., so the doctor and his wife, along with his in-laws and 17-year-old brother, Francois, arrived punctually to view the remains of Mao.

Unfortunately, nobody had told the Vaillancourts that there were strict clothing regulations at the mausoleum. Consequently, when a Foreign Ministry official and their tour guide noticed Mrs. Vaillancourt's modest, long shorts, they told her she was not dressed decently enough to enter.

Peticoat Suggested

Since she had seen Mao's remains on a previous trip, she was not too concerned and prepared to remain outside. Her mother, however, suggested, "Why not wear my petticoat?" After a short official parley, permission was granted. Dr. Vaillancourt's mother-in-law removed the slip from under her skirt and passed it along to her daughter.

As the group headed toward the main entrance of the building, the official then noticed that Francois also was wearing shorts. "Not decent," he said. "All right," Dr. Vaillancourt said, "we can take our taxi back to the Peking hotel [one long block away] and get him some trousers."

"Not possible," the tour guide said. "This taxi has been given instructions to take you to the Summer Palace next and it cannot go back to the hotel."

At this point, Mrs. Vaillancourt noticed that the guide was carrying a plastic raincoat, so she asked him if he would lend it to Francois so he could cover up his knees.

"But a raincoat is personal property," said the guide. "This is my own coat and besides it is raining at all and so it would not be appropriate to wear it."

Mrs. Vaillancourt then asked if it would be permissible for Francois to wear the slip into the mausoleum and she would stay outside. "Yes," the official said, "that would be acceptable." And Francois, thus attired, was able to view the remains of Mao.

—The Globe and Mail

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Two paratroopers near ground after becoming entangled and collapsing their chutes at Fort Bragg, N.C., Tuesday.

2 U.S. Paratroopers Injured After Lines Tangle at 600 Feet

FORT BRAGG, N.C., July 19 (AP) — Two paratroopers were injured, one seriously, when they collided and their parachute lines tangled during a mass jump yesterday before ROTC students and Secretary of the Army Clifford Alexander.

Spec. 4 Kenneth Darnell, 19, of Vanceville, N.C., was listed in serious condition at Womack Army Hospital. Spec. 4 Jarvis Johnson, 19, of Red Springs, N.C., was listed in good condition. Both are members of the 82nd Airborne Division.

The two were among 600 soldiers participating in a demonstration jump for ROTC students graduating today from summer courses at Fort Bragg. Mr. Alexander had been invited to meet the ROTC students and to watch the jump.

Officials said that the jump was made at about 1,200 feet and that the two soldiers collided at about 600 feet. They were unable to untangle the lines and the parachutes deflated partially, causing them to drop faster than in a normal jump.

Cruise-to-Nowhere Liner Tied Up by Unpaid Crew

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP) — after United States Lines found it too costly to operate. It has been up for bids four times since then. The liner still is for sale, and the agency is "ready to discuss any serious proposal," Mr. Swank said.

More than 80 crew members aboard the cruise ship America are refusing to leave the docked boat until they are paid thousands of dollars in back wages.

To the latest wave of trouble to hit the ship since passengers forced a "Cruise to Nowhere" to turn back on July 1, the crewmen — many of them Jamaicans who paid their own way here to get the jobs — vowed to stay aboard until they get their money.

A spokesman for Venture Cruise Lines, Inc., which owns the ship, reportedly told the crew yesterday that they had to leave so the ship could be moved to dry dock for repairs.

"We told him we want the money before we go," said one waiter who said he had been paid only \$55 since starting work about three weeks ago. "We don't trust them."

Venture reportedly offered to fly crew members back to Jamaica and settle accounts there later. Capt. John Tourvas said, "The company has made all the arrangements to send all the crewmen back to their countries."

But while Venture's offer was accepted by some crew members after a representative of the Jamaican consulate visited the ship, other crewmen called the offer a "big ripoff."

"Lots of us left jobs in Jamaica to take this," complained a cleaner who said he was owed about \$500. Another crewman said he had borrowed money to make the trip.

The ship's owners have been ordered to make refunds to about 250 passengers who complained of toilets that did not work and other unsanitary conditions, and forced the "Cruise to Nowhere" to turn back.

The vessel also was assessed customs fines totaling \$439,000 and the disrupted cruise, and the U.S. Public Health Service assigned it one of the lowest sanitary ratings ever given a cruise ship.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the U.S. government opened three bids yesterday for the ill-fated luxury liner United States and rejected them all, thus leaving the 950-foot ship in storage at Norfolk, Va., at a cost to taxpayers of \$45,000 a year.

Spokesman John Swank, of the U.S. Maritime Administration, which owns the ship, said that none of the offers met criteria the agency had established when bids were invited in April.

The 1,982-passenger liner was bought by the government in 1973.

Losing Bolivian Begins Protest

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 19 (AP) — Former President Hernan Siles Zuazo, one of six defeated candidates in the July 9 presidential elections, began a hunger strike yesterday, claiming that the vote count was a "gigantic fraud."

Mr. Siles, 69, who was president from 1956 to 1960, started his protest in the La Paz office of the Vatican's diplomatic representative and said he would not eat "until the end" if the military government refuses to "respect the popular will."

The election was won by Gen. Juan Pereda, who had the backing of the rightist military regime of President Hugo Banzer, which has ruled Bolivia for seven years. Gen. Pereda is scheduled to take office Aug. 6 for a four-year term and the newly elected Congress is to be installed the same day.

Some in Bern Term Ambassador 'Embarrassment'

Hard-Sell U.S. Envoy Gets Mixed Notices

By Paul Hofmann

BERN, July 19 (NYT) — In a mimeographed newsletter "To My Pen Pal" at home abroad, Marvin Warner, U.S. ambassador to Switzerland and a newcomer to international diplomacy, declared recently, "We are not the largest embassy in the world and we are not the smallest; we just want to be the best."

Mr. Warner, 59, an Alabamian who made a fortune in Cincinnati real estate and other business ventures and has served as a successful fund-raiser for the Democratic Party, says that his main task is to drum up new business for the United States in this small but rich country. His backslapping, hard-sell efforts and his occasional departures from decorum are receiving mixed notices.

"He has brought a whiff of fresh air to a staid city that badly needs it," said Austrian Ambassador Hans Thälberg, after a buffet dinner at Mr. Warner's residence where hot dogs flown from New York and popcorn were served. "Of course there will always be some stuffed shirts who don't like that sort of thing."

'A Slight Embarrassment'

"The American community in Switzerland is more sophisticated than the bustling ambassador," said a Swiss who is prominently engaged in commerce with the United States. "Mr. Warner is a slight embarrassment — but don't name me. We have to work with him."

At a recent London meeting of U.S. ambassadors in Europe and Canada there was stony silence, according to participants, when Mr. Warner urged his colleagues to follow his example in promoting trade and cutting embassy expenses and staff. Career diplomats with long experience abroad do not like to be told by an outsider how to conduct foreign relations.

Washington sources say that Mr. Warner's frequent and long cablegrams to the State Department cause some bafflement among officials there. In a typical report, it seems, he detailed the views of his luncheon guests regarding problems of global strategy.

Then there is the affair of Mr. Warner's walkout from a diplomatic dinner when a visiting White House secretary whom he was escorting was not seated. The incident occurred in November, a few weeks after Mr. Warner began his

mission here, and it is still being embroidered upon on the diplomatic circuit. The Swiss press, with typical discretion, has never printed a line about it.

The scene was a hall in a sumptuous hotel, where the diplomatic corps offers a formal annual banquet to the government of the Swiss Confederation. The envoy of the pope, the apostolic nuncio, acts as the host in his capacity as dean of the diplomatic corps. Mr. Warner, who is divorced, appeared with Susan Clough, a secretary of Presi-

dent Carter, and asked that she be assigned a seat. When his request was refused he and his guest left.

"Even if the ambassador had come with Mrs. Carter, we couldn't have accommodated her," said the chief of protocol of the Swiss government, Paul Gottret, with a chuckle. "The rule is that only wives of mission chiefs may attend. Warner isn't a career diplomat. He made a small mistake. Who doesn't?"

Asked about the walkout, Mr. Warner seemed pained that the af-

fair had been brought up and declined to comment.

He was more forthcoming about what seems to be an almost single-handed campaign to "boost" the United States in Switzerland and to increase the flow of investment money and affluent tourists from Switzerland to the United States.

He leafed through a sheaf of letters from state governors praising him for organizing a get-together of their development representatives and Swiss business leaders. Other testimonials were from U.S. concerns welcoming his attempts to help them find new markets.

Every now and then Mr. Warner spoke into an intercom to order more material from his aides. The intercom, linking him with most of the nearly 100 embassy employees, is one of his innovations. Another can be seen at the Zurich airport. After some arm-twisting by Mr. Warner, the Swiss authorities have permitted a sign in the reception area that says: "Welcome Americans — For American Embassy Service, Call . . ." and a number.

The ambassador, in his newsletter, said, "We are the only embassy in the world that advertises."

In an interview, he said that before being given the Bern post he discussed with Bert Lance, then President Carter's director of the Office of Management and Budget, what he had wanted in the first place — perhaps the United Nations or London. He was one of the noncareer nominees for ambassadorships whom the American Foreign Service Association, a sort of union of professional diplomats, criticized as poorly qualified. His selection for Bern was supported by Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., who has known him for years; the senators from Ohio, Howard Metzenbaum and John Glenn Jr., both Democrats, also backed the nomination.

Mr. Warner was asked in the interview what he thought of those who contended that his conventional-style promotion might be appropriate in some countries but unsuitable in Switzerland. The envoy, who earns \$47,500 a year, replied that a mission chief costs the taxpayers several hundreds of thousands of dollars in salary, allowances, residence costs, security measures and other perquisites and ought to earn his upkeep by going all out for U.S. business. "I don't care about nuances," he added.



YES SIR — Sir Frederick Laker makes smooth takeoff outside Buckingham Palace after he was made a knight bachelor at Queen's Investiture for his fare works — Laker Airways' pioneering in bargain transatlantic air fares.

Russian Blocked From UN Post

GENEVA, July 19 (UPI) — The

United States and Britain have succeeded in blocking the appointment of a Soviet intelligence officer to the sensitive post of personnel director for the United Nations at its European headquarters in Geneva.

diplomatic sources said today. Geli Dneprovsky, a UN official in New York and with the UN for more than 12 years, was to have taken the Geneva post last Saturday. It would have given him access to confidential files.

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Important figures from the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 1977 and 1976

	in millions of DM	1977	1976
Total assets		97657	84980
Total lending business		74783	67529
Loans extended on bills		4389	3957
Claims on customers		33759	30803
Mortgage bank lendings		21667	18449
Loans and advances to banks		4682	4057
Guarantees		10286	10263
Bonds		3662	2874
Other securities		1595	1324
Deposits by non-bank customers		68877	60831
Demand deposits		9553	8198
Time deposits		21382	19228
Savings deposits and savings certificates		16346	14994
Liabilities in the mortgage bank business		21596	18411
Capital and reserves		2888	2888
Capital		799	790
Published reserves including items resulting from consolidation		2069	1898

The complete Annual Statement of Accounts at December 31, 1977, audited by Treuhand-Vereinigung Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt/Main, was published in the Bundesanzeiger No. 94, of May 23, 1978.

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Arts Agenda Around Europe

The Ivory Glitts Festival, being held this year through July 26 at Menton, France, includes appearances by the dancer-choreographer Carolyn Carlson, Oscar Peterson, Court Basile and his big band, and closes with a *fete au village* with the Agrupacion Musica de Buenos Aires and all the artists at the festival, including Leo Ferre and Glitts.

A series of performances of "Giselle" in the Paris Opera production staged by Alicia Alonso, will run from July 19 through 29 at the Palais des Congress in Paris with Ghislaine Thesmar, Florence Clerc, Dominique Khalouani, and Noella Ponsot sharing the title part and Michael Denard, Charles Jude, Jean-Pierre Franchetti and Cyril Atanassoff the role of Albrecht.

A series of concerts in Burgundy by artists of the School of Orpheus includes string trios by Mozart and Beethoven on July 23 and Renaissance and baroque music (along with a Berio work for recorder) July 30, both at Saint-Pere-sous-Vezelay, and sonatas by Bach for violin and viola da gamba, with harpsichord, on Aug. 4 at Rully, 5 at Chateau Censor and 6 at Saint-Pere.

The 12 Montreux Jazz Festival in Switzerland, which continues to July 23, includes an exhibition of paintings on jazz musicians and subjects by the American artist Larry Rink. A total of 25 of his works are being shown in the musician's lounge at the Montreux casino.

Among current and forthcoming exhibitions in West German museums and galleries are: Aristide Maillol, Kunsthalle, Baden-Baden (to Sept. 3); Andre Masson and Hans Voss, Kunsthalle, Bremen (Aug. 6-Sept. 30); "Ber-



Michael Denard and Ghislaine Thesmar.

lin — Landscape of a City," Landesmuseum, Dusseldorf (to Aug. 6); "Gods and Pharaohs," Villa Huegel, Essen (to Sept. 17); Art Weeks, Kunstverein, Hamburg (July 20-Sept. 3); Marc Chagall, Haus der Kunst, Munich (Aug. 5-Oct. 15); Honore Daumier, Landesmuseum, Muenster (to Sept. 3); and "Durer's Teachers," Albrecht Durer Haus, Nuremberg (to Sept. 24).

New productions for the 1978-79 season by the Royal Opera in London include the first performances at Covent Garden since 1888 of Maurice Strakosky's "L'Africain," with Grace Bumbury and Placido Domingo in the principal roles, Peter Maag conducting, and a production by Franco Enriquez and Fiorella Mariani borrowed from the Maggio Musicale di Florence. Others are of Mozart's "Magic Flute," with Colin Davis conducting;

Wagner's "Parsifal" with Sir Georg Solti conducting and Terry Hands as stage director, and the first performances at Covent Garden of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" which will open the season on Sept. 11, and "Tannhauser," and Mozart's "Magic Flute." The ballet company, under the direction of Peter Van Dyk, plans a "Giselle" with Ekaterina Maximova and Vladimir Vasiliev in the principal roles and a program devoted to ballets set to Schubert scores.

The Swiss premiere of Krzysztof Penderecki's "The Devils of Loudon," staged by Gunther Rennert and conducted by Janos Kulka, is one of the principal events of the 1978-79 season of the Grand Theatre of Geneva. Jean-Claude Ribet, the theater's director, will stage productions of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" which will open the season on Sept. 11, and "Tannhauser," and Mozart's "Magic Flute." The ballet company, under the direction of Peter Van Dyk, plans a "Giselle" with Ekaterina Maximova and Vladimir Vasiliev in the principal roles and a program devoted to ballets set to Schubert scores.

New Freedom to Be Indifferent

China Audiences Short on 'Decorum'

By Jay Mathews

NANNING, China, July 19 (WP) — Five minutes into China's smash-hit play, "Newsboys," the chatter from the packed Saturday-night audience finally quieted enough to hear the actors. When the curtain came down on the last act, everyone rose quickly and headed for the exits, with barely a ripple of applause.

The Chinese of this southern regional capital were demonstrating another side of China's new cultural freedom — the right to be indifferent.

In a remarkable blossoming of the arts across the People's Republic, new and old plays, movies, operas and ballets are being staged in hundreds of theaters where the doors were often shut in the past. But despite the enthusiasm and variety on stage, China's millions of theatergoers are often responding with little more than a rattle of empty pop bottles, a buzz of private chat and a shuffle of feet.

One Peking concertgoer voiced his annoyance at his countrymen's theater manners in a letter recently published in the People's Daily: "I felt ashamed because the decorum in the concert hall was unthinkable bad and the influence on the evening extremely unpleasant."

Old Habits

At six different plays, movies and operas attended during a 10-day trip to three southern Chinese cities, local audiences invariably ar-

rived late, talked loudly and applauded little, even at live performances. These are said to be old Chinese habits, and Chinese audiences seem secure enough in the new period of "one hundred flowers blooming" in the arts to be casual and nonchalant, even when upbraided in the official party newspaper.

What the cultural reawakening really offers many of them is more chances to go out with friends at night and chat in an air-conditioned theater, at least as important to many poorly housed Chinese as the chance to see something new on stage.

When a Chinese audience sees something it likes, and there is much more of that now than there used to be, they respond with warmth and excitement, though not much hand clapping. A crowd packed into a sweltering unit-cooled movie theater in Canton laughed and cheered at a 1957 romantic opera, full of boy-meets-girl winks and blisses. There was hearty, if brief, applause for a local girl-made-good who was announced as the star of an opera in Kweilin.

The audience for the "Newsboys" here in Nanning hushed to a whisper when the actor playing the revered late Premier Chou En-lai made his torchlight entrance onto the stage.

For 10 years, up until about a year ago, plays and operas had to pass such strict tests of seriousness

and political usefulness that few were produced and many theaters were closed much of the time. When tickets were available, they were often doled out by offices and factories as rewards for good behavior. Few people were allowed simply to go to a box office and buy a ticket.

Last year, after the dust had settled from the 1976 death of Mao Tse-tung and the purge of his dogmatic "Gang of Four" followers, dozens of movies and plays that had been banned for bad politics or lack of politics were re-released or restaged. Box offices started selling tickets to all comers. The liberal-minded diplomat Huang Chen, whose easygoing manner had graced the Washington cocktail circuit while he was China's envoy to the United States, came back to Peking to serve as culture minister.

Shortage of Art

"The present shortage of all genres of literature and art caused by the sabotage of the Gang of Four should be rapidly overcome," said new Party Chairman Hua Guo-feng. "The repertoire of the performing arts should be enlarged to enrich the people's cultural life."

Foreigners living in or visiting China probably welcome the change even more enthusiastically than the Chinese. Anyone who has been forced to sit through the endless clenched-fist poses and olive-drab costumes of the "East is Red" ballet welcomes with relief revived productions like the dance drama, "Small Dagger Society." This restored production, although still taking a revolutionary theme, provides catchy tunes, girls in filmy costumes and even some kung-fu fighting.

In Peking, where many foreigners attend theaters, the Chinese audiences occasionally pick up the Western habit of demonstrating approval. In their debut in Peking, the "Newsboys" actors had to answer several curtain calls.

But without many foreigners around, the Chinese audiences generally resume old habits. "The impression I have is that the Chinese feel they have paid their compliment to the performers by buying a ticket, and there's not much need to do anything else," said one long-time British resident of Peking.

Not So Interested

Asked about the tepid reaction to "Newsboys" here, tourist guide Yin Chien-chou said, "Some of them may have seen the play before, so they are not so interested."

Such excuses did not mollify an avid Peking theatergoer named Hsiao Li, whose angry letter to the editor appeared in the People's Daily a few days after the Nanning audience chatted through "Newsboys."

"Unfortunately, this kind of phenomenon occurs very often," he wrote, referring to incidents he had encountered in the national capital 1,500 miles to the north of this much more provincial city. When Mr. Hsiao attended a concert at the capital gymnasium, "those who came late and those who left early were like a river winding here and there. Coughing, spitting, talking and laughing could be distinctly heard from the audience. Empty bottles rattled here and there."

Our wise leader Chairman Hua calls on us to raise the scientific and cultural level of our Chinese nation. To me, this should include forming more "civilized habits."

Learning How the Natives Live . . . at a Price

Americans Initiated Into Mysteries of the English Tea Ceremony

By Susan Heller Anderson

"And, speaking of the science of life, have you got the cucumber sandwiches cut for Lady Bracknell?" — "The Importance of Being Earnest," by Oscar Wilde.

LONDON, July 19 (NYT) — Unlike Lady Bracknell, who never did get her cucumber sandwiches, four visiting Americans happily demolished a heaping platter of these traditional teatime accompaniments, plus trays of scones with clotted cream and blackberry jam, chocolate cake, honey and out loaf, two sorts of meringues, shortbread and flapjacks, all washed down by cups of India tea served in Jofan Bankes' great-grandmother's cup.

Serving this once typical afternoon tea, now an endangered ritual, was the inspiration of Mrs. Bankes and her friend, Ann Benson. They dreamed up the idea for the benefit of visitors who want to see how the English live. The two women take turns in their Hampstead homes in North London, dishing out home-made products with generous gobbs of conversation and friendly tips on local life.

"We thought that some people would rather like to stop and talk about running about in museums for days," said Mrs. Benson, a peppy woman with an infectious smile whose favorite expression is "Crums."

Honeymoon

At 3:30 one recent rainy afternoon, the first guests to appear were a newly wedded couple on their honeymoon, Virginia and Richard Harshman from Sullivan, Ill. Mr. Harshman talked first about what an extraordinary woman his wife was, a suitable topic under the circumstances. Mr. Harshman blushed and listened attentively until the arrival of the third guest, a Long Island woman, Muriel Levine, who was beginning a yearlong stay in London with her husband, a college professor on sabbatical.

The fourth participant was Della Schalk from Chicago, who works at Northwestern University. Mrs. Schalk and the Harshmans had

heard about the tea from a travel agent, Mrs. Levine, from a New York friend. So far, all the guests have been Americans.

Both Mrs. Benson and Mrs. Bankes were skillful in steering the conversation past the initial awkward stage. Married to an accountant and an ophthalmologist, respectively, the hostesses talked freely about their own domestic lives with an openness that differed dramatically from everyday tourist encounters with the often reserved

natives. Their homes, while not grand or even beautiful, are typical upper-middle-class houses — comfortable and unpretentious. The group moved into the dining room where the sandwiches and sweets were attractively arranged on the table. Mrs. Bankes demonstrated how to eat scones — split in half, with the clotted cream used like butter, and topped off with jam. She also poured tea.

As with most things in English life, tea sorts out the classes. The

correct upper-class way to pour is to put the tea in the cup, then add milk, rather than the other way around. Mrs. Bankes, as one might expect, chose the former method.

Mrs. Benson explained the order of eating tea things, beginning with cucumber sandwiches, then scones, then nut bread, cake, meringues and biscuits. She had thoughtfully baked shortbread in heart shapes for the Harshmans.

One rather unusual cake was what she called flapjacks, not the

American variety, but a sort of thick oatcake with a rich, wheaty flavor sweetened with honey.

The conversation became more unbuttoned as the afternoon wore on.

Things were still going strong at 5 o'clock, and Mrs. Benson and Mrs. Bankes appeared to be enjoying themselves, too. "Tea like this belongs to an era that's almost gone," Mrs. Benson sighed.

The women do not themselves collect the money — the tea costs about \$9 paid through a travel agency — thus preserving the aura of a friendly visit. Since tea at the Ritz or Harrod's costs roughly half that, one wondered what brought these visitors. Their reasons were unanimous. They all wanted to see an English home.

(The book in London, call 455-9044 or 455-9303.)

Wine

A Taste of the Grape of Luxembourg

By Jon Winroth

LUXEMBOURG, July 19 (IHT) — The Moselle River flows through three countries and wine is grown along more than half its length in all three. Anyone interested in wine has probably tasted German Moselwein and may have run across French Cotes de Toul *vin gris*, although only a little makes its way as far as Paris.

But no one who has not been on the spot is very likely to have tasted the wines of Luxembourg. Two thirds of the production (about 120,000 hectoliters grown on 1,200 hectares) is drunk in the Grand Duchy itself. Most of the rest goes to Belgium and a small amount to the Netherlands. West Germany (where it is a favorite of President Walter Scheel) and even the north of France, especially the city of Lille.

Luxembourg's wines make for very pleasant summer drinking in the cafes and restaurants along the Moselle itself. They go especially well with the delicately smoked ham from the nearby Belgian Ardennes and fish from the unpolluted Moselle. Anglers line its banks and haul in a steady catch of *brochet*, *goujon* and *ablette* (pike, gudgeon and bleak).

Water's Edge

Vines grow right down to the water's edge, half of them in Luxembourg and half in Germany. The soil along this part of the river is

calcareous with some sand and clay. The sweet German whites directly across the river are very ordinary but the Luxembourgers have wisely not copied their neighbors' style of wine.

Virtually all the wines are white, apart from the odd rose. They are mostly dry and resemble Alsatian wines more than German.

They are low in alcohol, fruity and very easy to drink. Best of all, they are very well made. A Luxembourg Riesling is not to be compared with a great Alsatian Riesling for depth and finesse, but every wine I tasted was clean and pleasant.

The tolerance for sulfur dioxide (a bactericide) is much lower in the Grand Duchy than in France, 150 milligrams per liter vs. 250, and this is a godsend. Ton much of this necessary evil can foul the best of wines, and all too often does in France.

The basic wine is a very light, fresh and fruity dry white made from the Elbling grape. This is the most popular wine. Rivaner, a cross between Riesling and Sylvaner grapes (also known as the Mueller-Thurgau), is another common wine but with more pronounced taste and less freshness, as is the Auxerrois.

The Pinot Blanc gives a wine of considerable fruitiness that is reminiscent of its Alsatian brother. The best of the dry whites is the Riesling, the "aristocrat" of Luxem-

bourg wines. It has fruitiness and plenty of distinction.

Two wines that often come out rather sweet are Pinot Gris (Rulander, across the Moselle, and Tokay in Alsace) and Traminer, a richly spicy wine. A number of sparkling and "pearling" wines are also made. The latter sparkle very gently, which gives even the sweet wines a certain freshness.

Two thirds of the production is handled by cooperative cellars, some independent, such as the one at Wormeldange, most of the others in the Vinmoselle group, which includes the cooperatives of Reuverschen, Wellenstein, Remich, Stadtbredimus, Greiveldange and Grevenmacher.

The predominance of cooperatives comes from the fact that most holdings are tiny, one hectare or less, and it doesn't pay to try to vinify and bottle. The rest of the vineyards are larger, owned by wine companies or as private estates. Some of them make remarkable wine.

To taste these wines in Luxembourg: The Vinmoselle cellar at Stadtbredimus on the Route du Vin has a broad range available by the 20-centiliter pitcher or bottle. Try any of the various cafes along the Route du Vin, especially at No. 77 in Remerschen. A good restaurant with a fine selection of grower's and co-op wines to accompany Moselle fish is the Esplanade on the river at Remich.

Republic
ranks 26th in
equity capital
among all
U.S. banks.

And ranks 1st in
the ratio of
stockholders'
equity/assets.

LARGEST U.S. BANKS AS OF 12/31/77	
RANK	EQUITY CAPITAL (\$000's)
1. CITIBANK NA, NEW YORK	3,291,406
2. BANK OF AMERICA NT&SA, SAN FRANCISCO	3,003,101
3. CHASE MANHATTAN BANK NA, NEW YORK	2,144,624
4. MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST CO., NEW YORK	1,547,020
5. MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST CO., NEW YORK	1,285,571
6. CHEMICAL BANK, NEW YORK	1,134,517
7. CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NB&T CO., CHICAGO	1,101,721
8. BANKERS TRUST CO., NEW YORK	955,141
9. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO	937,315
10. SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LOS ANGELES	847,911
11. MELLON BANK NA, PITTSBURGH	662,107
12. WELLS FARGO BANK NA, SAN FRANCISCO	652,017
13. CROCKER NATIONAL BANK, SAN FRANCISCO	554,519
14. MARINE MIDLAND BANK, BUFFALO, N.Y.	547,511
15. NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT	545,710
16. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON	500,589
17. IRVING TRUST CO., NEW YORK	436,519
18. UNITED CALIFORNIA BANK, LOS ANGELES	417,642
19. CLEVELAND TRUST CO.	385,015
20. FIRST PENNSYLVANIA BANK NA, PHILADELPHIA	364,301
21. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DALLAS	287,600
22. REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK	281,956
23. WACHOVIA B&T CO. NA, WINSTON-SALEM	253,864
24. NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW YORK	244,415
25. PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK	244,155
26. NORTHERN TRUST CO., CHICAGO	238,031
RANK	RATIO
1. REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK	10.2%
2. CLEVELAND TRUST CO.	9.8
3. MELLON BANK NA, PITTSBURGH	6.9
4. NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT	6.6
5. WACHOVIA B&T CO. NA, WINSTON-SALEM	6.6
6. NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW YORK	6.4
7. BANK OF NEW YORK	5.7
8. MARINE MIDLAND BANK, BUFFALO, N.Y.	5.6
9. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON	5.5

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A subsidiary of Trade Development Bank Holding S.A. Luxembourg

JPL 10150

Fukuda Warns West to Adjust

Better Balance Calls for Change

By John Robinson
BRUSSELS, July 19 (WP) — Both the United States and Western Europe have major adjustments to make if their bilateral links with Japan are to achieve a healthier balance, Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda warned here today at the end of a two-day visit to Common Market headquarters.

If inflation in the United States continues, then the problem of America's bilateral trade deficit with Japan will also continue, de-

— up \$5.28 billion for the first half against \$2.33 billion a year ago.

Europe, whose deficit with Japan now appears to be stabilizing, also came in for some hard-hitting criticism from Mr. Fukuda in a speech made here today. In contrast to the "very deep and broad relationship between Japan and the U.S., which has developed in postwar years," "Europe has not quite treated us as a true friend or a real partner, but rather as something alien to them."

"In returning to international economic society after the war," he charged, "Japan was not given by Europe a status of an equal partner." He further noted that "the days are past when Japan and Europe could be content with an indirect relationship through the United States as intermediary."

EEC officials privately admit that there is a tendency in Europe to consider Japan as a kind of "jumped up" phenomenon which hopefully would "go away" in the course of time.

Mr. Fukuda's message, they feel, is a clear reminder that "Japan is here to stay," and that Europeans had better adjust to the increasingly strong reality of Japan's postwar resurgence.

Japan's Current Account At Record Surplus in Half

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, July 19 (NYT) — Japan had a record current-account surplus of \$8.8 billion in the first half of 1978, compared with a \$3.08-billion surplus a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said today in a preliminary report.

The six-month surplus on the current account — which includes trade and service items — was boosted by a near record \$2.33-billion current-account surplus in June compared with a \$739-million surplus in May and \$857 million a year earlier.

The results came as an embarrassment to Japan as international pressure mounted for greater Japanese imports of agricultural goods and aircraft.

The surge in the current-account surplus was accounted for by yet another near-record trade surplus of a preliminary \$2.93 billion in June, up sharply from \$739 million in May and \$872 million a year earlier, with exports up 21 percent in the month to \$7.95 billion while imports dropped by 2 percent to \$5.02 billion.

Oil Imports Off

Officials said this increase largely reflected a sharp drop in June crude-oil imports from the abnormally high level in May when importers rushed to beat a new consumption tax on crude effective June 1. Excluding crude oil, June imports in dollar terms rose 10.8 percent from a year earlier compared with the 2-percent overall decline.

They also pointed out that the quantity of exports actually dropped in the second quarter with the rise in the value of exports due to higher dollar export prices.

Meanwhile, the dollar fell to 201.95 yen from 202.15 yen yesterday in trading here as the Bank of Japan intervened on a small scale to support the dollar.

The June trade figures indicated that forecasts that Japan will have a record trade surplus of \$23 billion

Farm Trade Seen Block For Accord

Strauss Cites Anew Needs of GATT Talks

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP) — President Carter's top trade negotiator reported "substantial progress" at last week's multilateral trade talks in Geneva, but warned yesterday there will be no overall agreement unless more foreign doors are opened to U.S. farm products.

Robert Strauss' tough talk was aimed at both the Europeans and the Japanese. The Carter administration does not think either has come far enough in granting access to their home markets for U.S. farm products.

Back barely a half-day from the Bonn economic summit, Mr. Strauss told a House trade subcommittee: "We are not satisfied with our agricultural progress and in my view the Carter administration will not present a trade bill to Congress" unless the Europeans and the Japanese are more forthcoming in the agriculture area.

The top trade negotiators of the 20 dominant Western nations worked almost around the clock last week in order to come up with a "political" statement concerning the overall framework of the trade negotiations. Included in the agreement were a code on nontariff import barriers and subsidies on exports as well as access to markets by foreign crop producers, especially the United States.

The official told the Congressional panel that the world trading nations had reached an agreement on "multilateral guidelines for government policies" affecting world trade in steel. The agreement was applauded yesterday by union and industry officials.

In return, Mr. Strauss said that trading partners want the United States to put an injury test into its laws which prohibit governments from subsidizing exports. The United States is the only major nation that does not require a domestic industry to show that it is being injured by subsidized imports before the Treasury levies penalty duties.

He added that the participants in the trade talks now recognize that without progress on trade in agriculture, there will not be a "positive" conclusion to the trade negotiations.

British Earnings Rising Quicker Than Inflation

LONDON, July 19 (AP-DJ) — Earnings of British workers are increasing at a much more rapid pace than inflation, the Department of Employment said today.

The department said its new non-adjusted earnings index was 129.3 in May, up 1.7 percent from a month earlier and up 12.5 percent from a year earlier.

The retail price index for May showed prices had risen only 7.7 percent over 12 months, and the June index, released last week, showed a 7.4-percent inflation rate.

The April earnings index, which was up 12.4 percent from a year earlier, was not revised from the originally reported 127.2. The new earnings index is not seasonally adjusted and is based on January 1976, equalling 100. It covers all employees in Britain's industrial and service sectors.

Canada Plant, Jobs Move South

OTTAWA, July 19 (AP-DJ) — With a sickly manufacturing sector and a jobless rate at a record 8.6 percent, Canada can ill afford to lose the expansion projects and related jobs of major manufacturers. But one such manufacturer comments that the business and political climate appears "more promising" in the United States than in Canada with its "quasi-socialist" government.

And he is not alone in that belief. "Canada is currently going through one of the most difficult and troublesome periods in its history," observes John Allan, president of Steel Co. of Canada Ltd., based in Toronto and the country's largest steel producer.

There were 110 new Canadian manufacturing ventures in the United States during 1976 and 1977, twice as many as during the previous two-year period, reports the Conference Board, a New York business-research organization. The investments also tend to be more substantial than before, the board added.

It cites the recent \$78-million acquisition of Amtel Inc., the Rhode Island-based industrial and consumer-products maker, by Dominion Bridge, a diversified structural-steel manufacturer based in Montreal.

Other Canadian companies that have made substantial U.S. investments recently include Keep Rite Products, a Brantford, Ontario maker of air conditioning and heating equipment; Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting, a Toronto mining and metallurgical concern; Molson Cos., a Montreal brewery; Tridon Ltd., an auto-parts maker based in Burlington, Ontario; and British Columbia Forest Products Ltd. of Vancouver. It is not only manufacturers that are spending more abroad, of course; but their investment is causing the most apprehension here in Canada's capital.

One problem, of course, is uncertainty about whether Quebec will remain a province, although Canadian concerns in and out of Quebec began to accelerate U.S. investments before the province elected a separatist government in November 1976. Another factor is productivity, which is about 20-percent higher in the United States than in Can-

ada, where labor, land, energy, transportation and other manufacturing costs also have been soaring, corporate leaders note.

Minimum-wage levels and the pace of pay increases in Canada exceed those in the United States — despite a governmental wage-and-price controls program begun in late 1975. (The program, which expires this year, also controls profit margins.) Canadian manufacturing wage increases averaged 6.8 percent in 1977 — below the 7.5-percent controlled ceiling but above the 5.5 percent gain for U.S. manufacturing jobs.

Canada's manufacturing sector has its own share of woes, however, such as flat output and falling tariff walls. Manufacturers have failed to innovate, remain competitive abroad or "upgrade domestic resources," and there are few "public incentives to overcome all of these obstacles," says Douglas Peters, Toronto Dominion Bank's chief economist.

As a result, Canada imports about 30 percent of its finished goods — more per person than any other industrialized country — which translates into a manufactured-products trade deficit of about \$U.S.9.9 billion. However, the deficit is offset by an \$11.3-billion trade surplus in raw materials and semi-finished products, such as wood pulp, newsprint, wheat, meat and fish, chemicals, metal ores, crude oil and natural gas.

To slow the exodus, though, the Canada's government, labor unions and business leaders are fighting back and advancing some radical prescriptions. For example, a few years ago, Michelin decided to build a plant in Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, — but only after the French tire producer received a \$4.4-million Canadian federal grant and another \$4.5 million in low-interest loans and land from the provincial government.

Besides wooing more U.S. projects to Canada, a new tax system could bolster Canada's existing manufacturing sector, suggests Mr. Peters. He advocates a corporate income tax that would benefit businesses producing the most processed goods. At present, other analysts say, Canada does too much heaving of wood and drawing of water, and too little upgrading of its natural resources.

U.S. Banks Losing on Alien Loans Charge-Offs Reflect Rise in Last 3 Years

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP-DJ) — U.S. banks incurred greater losses last year on international loans than in any of the three previous years, a survey by a National Association of Bank Loan and Credit Officers showed.

The survey, by Robert Morris Associates, showed net charge-offs as a percentage of international loans and deposits last year rose to 0.176 percent from 0.158 percent in 1976, from 0.130 percent in 1975 and from 0.069 percent in 1974.

Most of the charge-offs were on loans to private commercial enterprises, with a relatively small percentage on loans to foreign banks, governments, governmental agencies and governmental banks, the survey showed.

A Robert Morris spokesman said 127 banks responded to the survey, down from 142 in 1976. Of those responding for last year, only 60 had any charge-offs at all in the international area, the same as for the 1976 survey.

Upward Trend

Total international loans and deposits charged off last year were \$405.7 million, the survey showed, up from \$281.6 million in 1976. However, the spokesman warned that the figures are not directly comparable since not all the same banks responded in both years. Nevertheless, he said "the overall trend toward higher charge-offs is correct."

Charge-offs recovered in 1977 amounted to about \$62.9 million, making net charge-offs for the year about \$342.8 million. In 1976, recoveries totaled \$27.2 million, making net charge-offs about \$254.4 million.

Gross charge-offs before recoveries as a percentage of international loans and deposits outstanding last year rose to 0.209 percent from 0.175 percent in 1976, the survey reported. Recoveries as a percentage of charge-offs soared to 15.6 percent in 1977 from 9.7 percent in 1976.

The survey also asked member banks to list their five largest international loan and deposit charge-offs, identifying each by dollar amount and country of borrower. The association said 57 of the 60 banks reporting charge-offs provided this data.

NYSE Prices Rise On Bullish Earnings

NEW YORK, July 19 (Reuters) — Gains by airlines on bullish earnings reports helped carry prices higher on the New York Stock Exchange today in active trading.

Analysts also said strength in Eastman Kodak, which reported higher quarterly earnings, also contributed to the higher market, as did other generally strong corporate reports.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 11.70 to 840.70 from 829.00, with 13 of 44 stocks advancing. Volume rose to 30.85 million shares from 22.86 million yesterday.

U.S. oil imports, including both crude and refined products, declined 12.8 percent in the first half of 1978 from a year earlier, the American Petroleum Institute reported today.

Imports accounted for 42.7 percent of U.S. supplies in June, compared with 46.4 percent a year ago.

U.S. imports averaged 7,859,000 barrels a day, compared with 9,017,000 barrels daily in the like period last year, the industry group said.

Imports of crude oil alone averaged 5,820,000 barrels a day, 13.1 percent below the 6,695,000 barrel daily average last year.

In June, imports of both crude and refined products averaged 7,895,000 barrels a day, 11 percent below the 8,869,000 barrels a day imported during June last year.

Crude-oil imports, not including imports for the U.S. strategic reserves, amounted to 6,255,000 barrels a day during the month, down from 6,997,000 barrels daily a year earlier.

Analysts noted that the market was also helped by speculation that the Federal Reserve's weekly money supply report due tomorrow will show a large drop.

A Commerce Department report today that June housing starts rose 0.9 percent from the previous month was in line with expectations, analysts said.

American Stock Exchange prices also rose with the index up 0.83 to 151.00 and the average price per share gaining seven cents.

The trend of strong profit reports by airlines, established yesterday by Trans World and UAL's United Airlines, continued today with reports from American Airlines and Braniff.

But Pan American World Airways, which has yet to report, was the most active issue, gaining 1/4 to 7 1/4. American Airlines rose 1/4 to 14 1/4 as third most active and Braniff gained one to 14 1/4.

Worker Income Up 0.9% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UPI) — U.S. personal income rose 0.9 percent in June to register another healthy gain, the Commerce Department said today.

The income statistics reflected a doubling in wage gains, largely because of the 700,000 persons added to the nation's work force last month. It also was additional confirmation that the overall economy boomed during the second quarter.

The 0.9-percent gain during June compared with a revised 0.7-percent increase in May and a 1.5-percent jump during April, the department said. According to the department, overall personal income stood at \$1.70 trillion at an annual rate, an increase of \$14.4 billion over May.

BOT Cuts Some Margins

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP-DJ) — Minimum margin requirements for Government National Mortgage Association certificates and 90-day commercial paper futures contracts will be reduced by \$250 a contract, effective tomorrow, the Chicago Board of Trade said today. Margins are performance bonds that traders must supply to participate in futures markets.

ARROW CAPITAL N.V.

Shareholders of Arrow Capital N.V. are offered the possibility to present up to 15% of their shareholding in the Company at a price per share of U.S. \$23. This represents approximately 85% of the net asset value per share (U.S. \$27.09) on June 30, 1978.

Holders of registered shares can tender for repurchase up to 15% of the number of shares registered in their name in the register of shareholders of the Company as per July 12, 1978. Requests to make use of this offering can be lodged directly with the Company or with any of the agent banks.

Holders of certificates to bearer can tender for repurchase up to 15 shares for 100 shares held. Requests to make use of this offering accompanied by certificates, with talon and dividend coupon N° 1 to 15 attached, representing 100 shares for each 15 shares to be repurchased are to be lodged with one of the agent banks.

This offering is effective as from July 24, 1978, and applies only to requests for repurchase lodged prior to the close of business on August 7, 1978, with:

Arrow Capital N.V., John B. Gonsinnweg 6, P.O. Box 889, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles.
Banque Rothschild S.A., 21 Rue Laffitte, Paris-9e.
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London EC4P 4DU.
Piermont, Helderling & Pierson N.V., 214 Herengracht, Amsterdam.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A., 24 Ave. Maria, Brussels.
Banque Privée S.A., 18 Rue de Hesse, Geneva.
Rothschild Bank A.C., Zollikonerstrasse 181, Zurich.
Banque Internationale a Luxembourg, 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Company Reports

Allis Chalmers			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	464.30	409.30	
Profits.....	27.67	25.53	
Per share.....	2.27	2.10	
6 months	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	866.20	789.10	
Profits.....	46.51	42.60	
Per share.....	3.82	3.51	
American Airlines			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	688.20	581.10	
Profits.....	43.90	31.50	
Per Share.....	1.43	1.00	
6 months	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	1,280	1,100	
Profits.....	36.90	29.90	
Per Share.....	1.08	0.93	
American Can			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	980.40	879.90	
Profits.....	30.10	26.90	
Per Share.....	1.52	1.36	
6 months	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	1,850	1,610	
Profits.....	49.60	45.00	
Per Share.....	2.50	2.26	
American Express			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	1,020	836.40	
Profits.....	79.10	67.00	
Per Share.....	1.11	0.94	
6 months	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	1,940	1,600	
Profits.....	141.30	117.00	
Per Share.....	1.98	1.63	
Anheuser-Busch			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	581.80	493.20	
Profits.....	33.20	27.02	
Per share.....	0.74	0.60	
6 months	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	1,060	884.60	
Profits.....	53.62	44.32	
Per share.....	1.19	0.99	
Bendix			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	984.00	875.00	
Profits.....	39.80	34.00	
Per Share.....	1.74	1.52	
6 months	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	2,700	2,500	
Profits.....	100.00	90.70	
Per Share.....	4.45	4.06	
Braniff Int'l			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	236.20	192.00	
Profits.....	11.21	9.76	
Per Share.....	0.56	0.49	
6 months	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	454.10	373.90	
Profits.....	20.08	16.39	
Per Share.....	1.00	0.82	
Burlington Northern			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	639.23	529.74	
Profits.....	36.68	14.63	
Per Share.....	2.77	1.12	
6 months	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	1,192	1,027	
Profits.....	68.55	58.32	
Per Share.....	5.16	4.57	
Du Pont			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	2,730	2,470	
Profits.....	190.80	161.40	
Per Share.....	3.92	3.28	
6 months	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	5,270	4,740	
Profits.....	358.90	282.40	
Per Share.....	7.37	5.73	
Eastman Kodak			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	1,560	1,350	
Profits.....	191.80	135.10	
Per Share.....	1.19	0.84	
6 months	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	2,940	2,550	
Profits.....	332.80	239.30	
Per Share.....	2.06	1.42	
Honeywell			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	862.70	705.90	
Profits.....	41.76	27.20	
Per Share.....	1.96	1.29	
6 months	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	1,650	1,370	
Profits.....	75.53	54.07	
Per Share.....	3.54	2.57	
Pfizer			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	585.30	487.30	
Profits.....	45.90	38.90	
Per Share.....	0.66	0.55	
6 months	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	1,130	969.90	
Profits.....	96.00	79.30	
Per Share.....	1.37	1.13	
Polaroid			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	319.70	249.30	
Profits.....	26.16	20.47	
Per share.....	0.80	0.62	
6 months	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	560.40	441.10	
Profits.....	40.65	34.50	
Per share.....	1.24	1.05	
Sperry Rand			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	972.50	827.90	
Profits.....	45.15	37.51	
Per Share.....	1.29	1.08	
12 months	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	3,790	3,300	
Profits.....	184.26	159.53	
Per Share.....	5.29	4.59	
Upjohn			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	347.90	301.60	
Profits.....	37.09	27.34	
Per Share.....	1.25	0.92	

Weekly net asset value

on July 17, 1978

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. \$61.22

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. \$44.60

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Halding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

International

Stock Indexes

Year Prev 1978 Low

Amsterdam 52.70 49.78 49.50

Brussels 107.26 108.08 108.12

Frankfurt 153.76 153.76 153.76

London 38 407.70 472.40 472.30

London 389 22.92 25.57 25.57

Milan 11.52 11.18 11.18

Paris 106.99 106.22 106.29

Sydney 501.31 501.74 504.42

Tokyo (1) 425.81 425.53 425.81

Tokyo (2) 544.63 543.15 544.63

Zurich 310.18 310.48 310.20

am (n) tel old

Tokyo Exchange

July 19, 1978 Price

Year Yes

Aashi Glass 329 Matsui E. Wis 632

Canon 444 Matsui Hvy Ind. 132

Dai Nip. Print 354 Mitsui Corp. 108

Fuji Bank 297 Matsui Co. 320

Fuji Photo 531 Matsushita 14.16

Hitech 241 Nissan Elec. 241

Honda Motor 137 Sharp 246

Ito 137 Sanyo Corp. 246

Japan Air L. 2436 Sumitomo Bank 246

Kansai El. Pwr. 1,228 Taihei Marine 342

Kia Sore 496 Tokai 342

Kobe Steel 547.05 Tokai 342

Kumohsu 340 Toyota Marine 351

Kubota 380 Toyota 151

Matsui Ind. 733 Toyota 918

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French franc per metric ton)

July 19, 1978

High Low Close

SUGAR 807 795 803 805

Oct N.Y. 807 795 803 805

Dec N.Y. 811 811 811 811

May N.Y. 820 820 822 822

Nov N.Y. 824 824 824 824

Dec N.Y. 824 824 824 824

75 lots

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

GI Un 51 2.80

Guinness 1.60

Guinness-Bidd 1.60

Albert Heijn 29.28

Alpenbank 363.00

Alpenbank 363.00

Alpenbank 363.00

Alpenbank 363.00

Alpenbank 363.00

Alpenbank 363.00

Alpenbank 363.00

Alpenbank 363.00

Alpenbank 363.00

Alpenbank 363.00

Alpenbank 363.00

Alpenbank 363.00

Alpenbank 363.00

Alpenbank 363.00

Alpenbank 363.00

Alpenbank 363.00

Currency Rates

July 19, 1978

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter bank foreign

exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the

national currencies of each of the following financial centers. The

rates do not take into account bank service charges.

Amsterdam 5 E DM FF L.R. Ghs. Sfrs. Yen.

Brussels (1) 32.50 41.35 15.76475 7.2825 13.8475 14.6025 17.8325 15.81

Frankfurt 2.0607 3.871 46.21 2.433 92.60 6.345 113.26 10.6

London (1) 1.8915 3.899 8.434 1.60050 42.61 4.345 10.6

Milan 1.9870 1.9870 1.9870 1.9870 1.9870 1.9870 1.9870 1.9870

Paris 4.4575 5.431 216.50 5.2695 200.60 13.7355 245.00 5.16

Zurich 1.821 3.444 38.9350 40.87035 0.215 81.82435 5.6035 32.46

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Kr. 5.6095; Escudo: 45.57; Israeli E: 17.415; Peseta: 77.483; Schilling: 14.835; Sw.Krona: 4.5483; Y.

281.70; New Kw. Kw. 3.2955; P. M. Kw. 4.2995; Belgian Franc 32.945; Hong Kong \$ 4.46

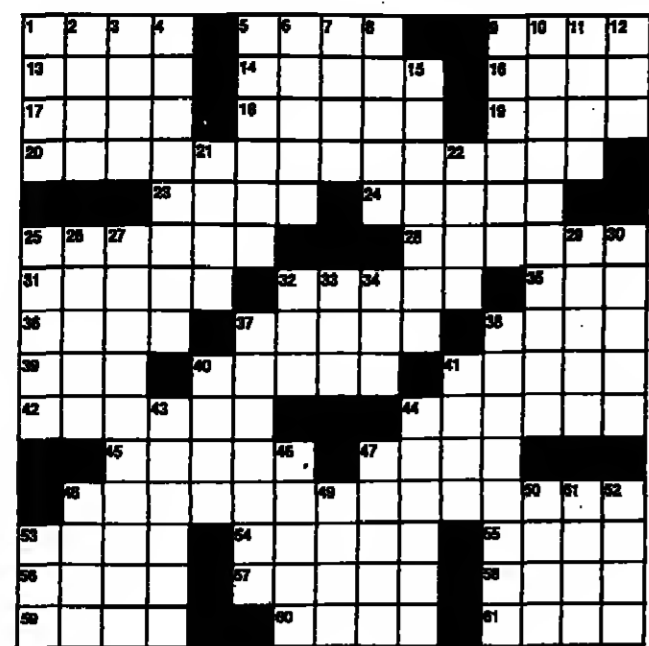
7. Singapore \$ 2.905; Canadian \$ 99.05; U.S. cent.

100 Commercial Franc 67.19; 100 U.S. Dollar 100.00; 100 U.S. Dollar 100.00

[illegible]

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	Class	Crye Prov.	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	Class	Crye Prov.	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	Class	Crye Prov.
2090. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2390. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2690. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2091. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2391. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2691. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2092. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2392. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2692. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2093. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2393. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2693. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2094. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2394. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2694. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2095. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2395. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2695. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2096. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2396. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2696. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2097. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2397. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2697. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2098. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2398. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2698. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2099. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2399. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2699. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2100. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2400. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2700. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2101. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2401. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2701. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2102. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2402. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2702. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2103. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2403. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2703. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2104. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2404. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2704. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2105. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2405. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2705. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2106. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2406. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2706. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2107. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2407. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2707. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2108. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2408. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2708. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2109. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2409. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2709. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2110. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2410. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2710. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2111. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2411. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2711. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2112. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2412. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2712. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2113. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2413. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2713. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2114. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2414. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2714. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2115. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2415. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2715. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2116. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2416. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2716. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2117. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2417. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2717. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2118. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2418. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2718. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2119. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2419. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2719. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2120. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2420. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2720. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2121. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2421. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2721. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1
2122. 3000 SimPro 1.32	2.6	0.1	2422. 1746 Simm 1.32	2.6	0.1	2722. 1746 Simm 1.32		

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 — spumante
3 Cease
9 Suffix with pop or cell
13 Actor Ives
14 D-Day beach
15 Mrs. Helmer
16 Reykjavik's country. Abbr.
18 "M-A-S-H" role
19 Materials for making glass
20 Trilogy re three generations
23 Freeman Gosden role
24 Glossy fabric
25 Thelma or Tex
26 Common contraction
31 Pallid
32 Sacajawea was one
33 Haul
34 Peasage type
35 Devoutness
36 Gudrun's husband
38 Arafat's org.
40 Juan's afternoon
41 Food fish
42 Mooring line
44 Fallies
45 Utter
47 Tops
48 Author of 20
- DOWN**
- 1 Wait... (thorny plant)
2 "Men are dangerous"
3 Tail or carob
4 Star-crossed
5 Dread
6 Accumulate
7 "Tramp" in a 1937 song
8 "Amore"
9 Eyeglasses mounted on handles
11 Sills's forte
12 "Turnout"
15 Basement access
21 Straw in the wind
22 Swivel or dizzy
23 Bellamy from Chicago
26 Ischia is one
27 Removes restrictions from
28 ————prosequi (court-record entry)
30 Needles
32 Eden or Olivier
33 Euclidean abbr.
34 All-purpose truck
37 Model of excellence
38 Strength of an electrical current
40 Numerical ending
41 Sound, in Seyville
43 Enigmatic one
44 At the nadir
46 Gone phrt
47 He plays Lou Grant on TV
48 Powell of the White House
49 Adriatic resort
50 Shadow
51 Levret
52 Ivy League member
53 Hotbrook from Cleveland

WEATHER

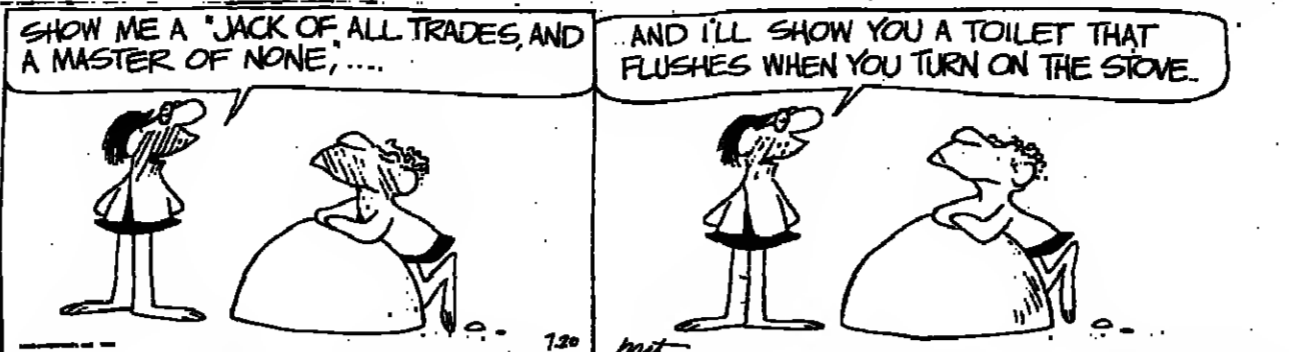
ALABAMA	20	Clear	MADRID	25	Clear
ALASKA	20	Clear	MILAN	25	Cloudy
ARIZONA	20	Clear	MONTREAL	25	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	20	Clear	MOSCOW	25	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	20	Clear	MUNICH	25	Cloudy
CANADA	20	Clear	NEW YORK	25	Cloudy
COLORADO	20	Clear	NICARAGUA	25	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	20	Clear	OSLO	25	Cloudy
DELAWARE	20	Clear	PARIS	25	Cloudy
FLORIDA	20	Clear	PRAGUE	25	Cloudy
GEORGIA	20	Clear	ROME	25	Cloudy
HAWAII	20	Clear	SEATTLE	25	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	20	Clear	STOCKHOLM	25	Cloudy
INDIANA	20	Clear	TOKYO	25	Cloudy
IOWA	20	Clear	TORONTO	25	Cloudy
KANSAS	20	Clear	WASHINGTON	25	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	20	Clear	ZURICH	25	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	20	Clear			
MAINE	20	Clear			
MARYLAND	20	Clear			
MASSACHUSETTS	20	Clear			
MICHIGAN	20	Clear			
MINNESOTA	20	Clear			
MISSISSIPPI	20	Clear			
MISSOURI	20	Clear			
MONTANA	20	Clear			
NEBRASKA	20	Clear			
NEVADA	20	Clear			
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	Clear			
NEW JERSEY	20	Clear			
NEW MEXICO	20	Clear			
NEW YORK	20	Clear			
NORTH CAROLINA	20	Clear			
NORTH DAKOTA	20	Clear			
OHIO	20	Clear			
OKLAHOMA	20	Clear			
OREGON	20	Clear			
PENNSYLVANIA	20	Clear			
RHODE ISLAND	20	Clear			
SOUTH CAROLINA	20	Clear			
SOUTH DAKOTA	20	Clear			
TENNESSEE	20	Clear			
TEXAS	20	Clear			
UTAH	20	Clear			
Vermont	20	Clear			
VIRGINIA	20	Clear			
WASHINGTON	20	Clear			
WEST VIRGINIA	20	Clear			
WISCONSIN	20	Clear			
WYOMING	20	Clear			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

PEANUTS



B. C.



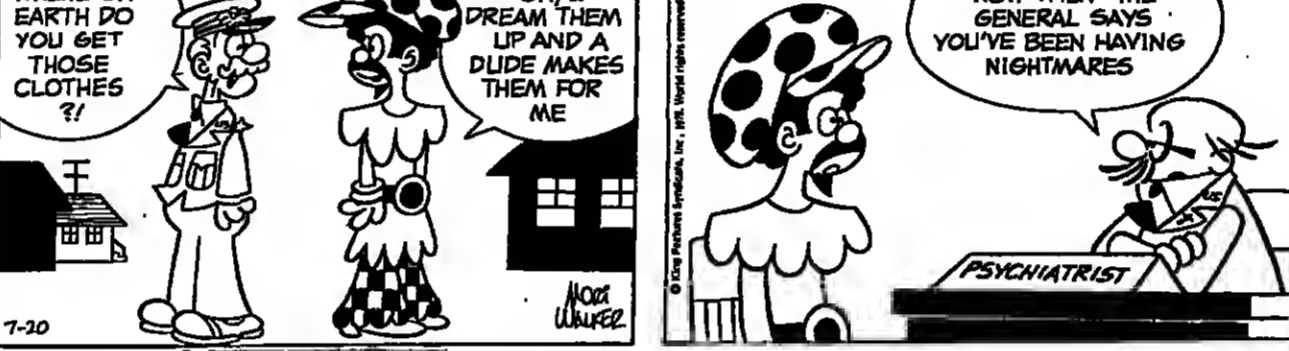
BLONDIE



BEETLEBAILEY ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



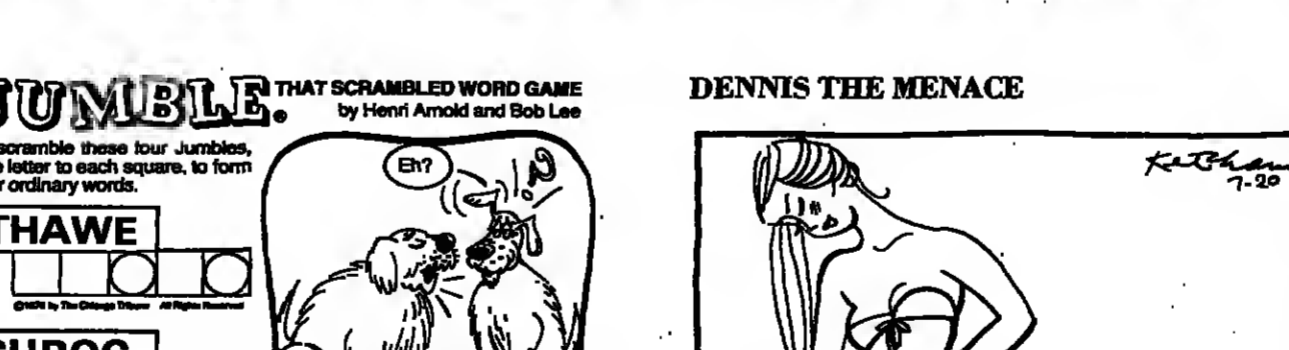
Dennis the Menace



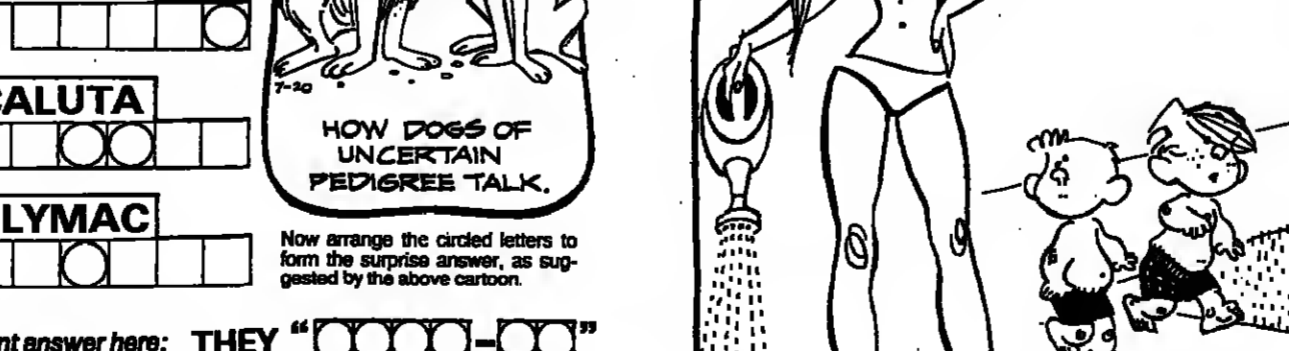
Jumble



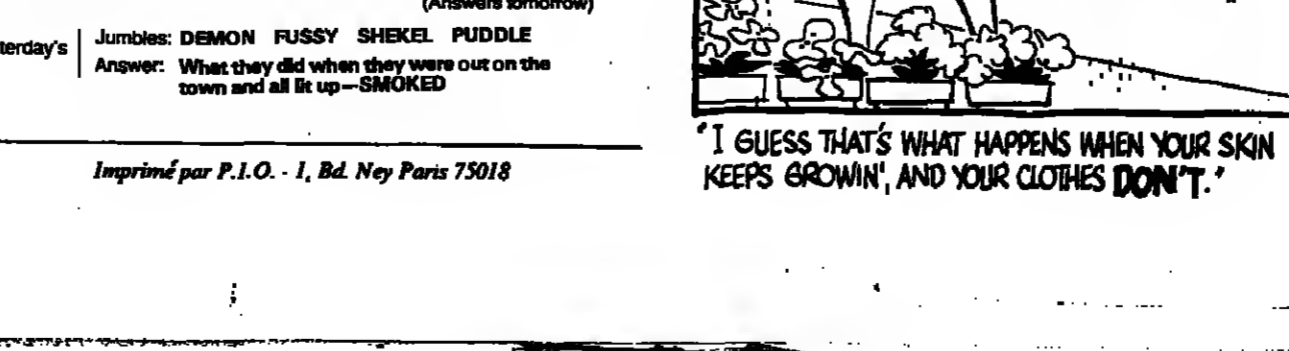
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BOOKS

THE REVISIONISTS REVISED

A Critique of the Radical Attack on the Schools

By Diane Ravitch. Basic Books. 194 pp. \$2.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT SHOULD be admitted at once that Diane Ravitch's new book is not what it at first appears to be. It is not what its subtitle hints — a critique of the radical educators who sprang up like mushrooms in the 1960s and 1970s to advocate every form of pedagogical innovation from open classrooms to storefront schools. Instead, "The Revisionists Revised," the successor to Mrs. Ravitch's first book "The Great School Wars: New York City, 1863-1973," is a work of historiography — a critique of certain radical historians, among them Michael B. Katz, Colin Greer, Clarence Karier, Paul Violas, Joel Spring, Walter Feinberg, Samuel Bowles, and Herbert Gintis, who in their respective writings have called into question the entire history of American education.

Still, Mrs. Ravitch's work amounts to the same thing as a critical assessment of the radical practitioners. For their innovations were based on dissatisfaction with the traditions of American education — and to question their assumptions is to question their aims. Indeed, "The Revisionists Revised" adds up to something more. For in her careful dissection of a particular set of radical assumptions, she has provided a model that is not only applicable to the history of American education, but also to revisionist claims respecting all of American history.

Not that Mrs. Ravitch's specific points aren't useful and stimulating. As she puts it: "A central motif in radical historians is the assertion that the schools did not foster social and economic mobility. In fact, some of the radicals doubt that there ever was much mobility in American society. They argue that the existence of public schools made it possible to legitimate inequality by appearing to offer equal opportunity to succeed through education. But, they contend, only those from high status families do well in school, so the injustice of the social order is reproduced and perpetuated through the myth and mechanism of the public school."

In response to these claims, she asks: "First, has American society generally been characterized by mobility or immobility, and second, what influence, if any, has schooling had on examining a record that included some of the very evidence on which the radical historians have based their case, that both of their assumptions are without real merit. 'Social mobility trends have been established in certain American cities during the Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries.' And while there is inadequate data to determine if education was a factor in this past mobility, 'the composite picture of social economic trends for the past 15 years does not support the radical claim that liberal social policy has been discredited,' particularly in the field of education."

In short, while the ideal of such liberal reformers as Horace Mann and John Dewey is far from fulfilled, their goal of making education "a lever of social progress" remains valid. This point needed badly to be reaffirmed, especially if Mrs. Ravitch is correct when she argues that "the repeated assertions by historians and social scientists that schooling was of little or no intrinsic value has had its impact on policymakers," and "One consequence for policymaking has been to justify a decline in educational standards, as evidenced by policies of automatic promotion in elementary and secondary schools, and at the post-secondary level, by the acceptance of grade inflation, diploma mills, and term-paper factories."

But just as important as her treatment of educational issues is the model she provides for assessing all radical-revisionist historians. I lack the space here to summarize adequately her cogent critique of "three analytical devices frequently encountered in radical revisionist works. One [being] a sort of social and economic determinism, in which conclusions about people, events, and institutions are attributed to the assumed imperatives of social class. The second [being] a reliance on the assumption that there is a one-to-one correspondence between the ultimate effect of a policy and the intentions of its creators [and] the third an institutional analysis in which it is suggested that the structure of an institution determines its purposes."

But it is worth quoting her "Summing Up" of the risks the historians take when they write of the past out of ideological commitment to causes in the present. "If reformers in the past have been powerful, hungry, manipulative, and devoted, why trust reformers in the present? If past reformers have served hidden 'vested interests' rather than the people, why assume beneficial consequences from present reforms? If class connections are so compelling, what are we to make of the professional status and income members of the same upper-middle-class group that has introduced radical reform movements?"

But last it be concluded that Mrs. Ravitch stands directly opposed to the radical historians she addresses in this book, let me finally add that she not only applauds one school of revisionist history — the one, inspired by Richard Hoftstadter and led by Bernard Baylin and Lawrence A. Cremin, which attacked the self-celebratory boosterism that characterized education history up until the 1960s — but she also gives due credit to some of the more radical historians for producing "imaginative insights." She is far too modest and detached to add that if they had not blown fresh air into the field of education history, she could never have exercised her cool intelligence.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Chile Landmark Under Hammer

SANTIAGO, July 19 (NYT) — An auctioneer's gavel has begun the destruction of the Gran Hotel Crillon, one of South America's social landmarks.

Politicians, intellectuals and the socially distinguished met for drinks in its glass-roofed lounge or for lunch in the dining room, where the waiters wore liveries. The hotel was also where famous visitors stayed, from opera stars to royalty.

"Now I think they will make it into a bank," said Fernando Rodriguez de la Barrera, an insurance man who was one of the hotel's former patrons, at the auction of art objects and other items.

The hotel, with 30 beds, was built in the boom days after World War I when copper and nitrate exports made Chilean businessmen rich and when society was emerging from the mold of great family estates and city residences. It now stands in the middle of the financial district.

Casino Gets Pier In Atlantic City

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., July 19 (NYT) — Resorts International, owner here of the nation's only legalized gambling casino outside Nevada, has announced that it had purchased the Steel Pier, the Boardwalk landmark since 1898, for \$5.7 million.

James M. Crosby, chairman of Resorts, declined to say what the company's plans were for the amusement pier, but other company officials had expressed interest in having a place where vessels bringing gamblers to the Resorts casino could dock.

Resorts, which opened Atlantic City's first casino in its Boardwalk hotel May 26, plans to build a second casino hotel on leased property on the Boardwalk two blocks away. The Steel Pier is between the two sites.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the hand shown, sub-minimum opening in third position proved helpful to West's opponents, who reached an excellent slam contract with 26 high-card points in the combined hands.

As the first three rounds of bidding showed that he was very weak, South made an imaginative jump to four hearts when his partner followed his two take-out doubles with a cue-bid of three diamonds. North now jumped to slam, realizing that his partner probably held a singleton diamond and that at least one of the black kings, and more likely both, would be in the West hand as part of the opening bid.

South had to assume that the spade king was on his left, and gave himself a chance to guard against the possibility that the club king was on his right. He won the diamond opening with the ace, ruffed a diamond and took a spade finesse.

Another diamond ruff was followed by another spade finesse and the heart ace was cashed. The spade ace was taken, a key play, and a trump was led to the queen.

South had now developed a classic elimination position, found in every textbook. He led a club, planning to play the nine from dummy and endplay East. West put up the ten, but the result was the same when the queen was played from dummy. Whether East returned the club or gave a ruff-and-suff, the slam was home.

NORTH
AKQ7
AKQ7
AKQ7
AKQ7

EAST (D)
AKQ7
AKQ7
AKQ7
AKQ7

SOUTH
AKQ7
AKQ7
AKQ7
AKQ7

WEST
AKQ7
AKQ7
AKQ7
AKQ7

Neither side was vulnerable. The bid was 3-NT.

East South West North
3-NT Pass 1-0 DM
3-0 Pass Pass DM
Pass 2-0 Pass 3-0
Pass 4-0 Pass 6-0
Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond king.

J.P. 101-50

Art Buchwald

Anniversary Gift

WASHINGTON — A lady in Virginia was arrested and found guilty of eating two strawberries in a supermarket. It was a national story, and many people thought the arrest was outrageous. That is because they didn't know what the stores are getting for strawberries this summer.

The price of fruit is out of sight. I discovered this the other day when I took my wife to Neam's Market to buy her an anniversary present. We went to the fruit and vegetable department. But first we had to ring the bell before the guard opened the steel door.



Buchwald

"We're interested in fruit," we told him.

We were ushered into a carpeted room where Mr. Neam himself came out and sat behind his Louis XIV desk. We were asked to be seated across from him.

"Can I be of service?" he asked.

"We were looking for something in fruit for our 25th anniversary," I said.

Mr. Neam snapped his fingers and an assistant brought out a tray of strawberries.

"I have a matched pair that just arrived," he said, holding two of the most beautiful strawberries I have ever seen.

"How much are they?"

"With or without the sugar?" he wanted to know.

"With the sugar."

He wrote down the price on a piece of paper.

I gulped. "Do you have anything else?"

"We were hoping," I said, "for something that would take up more room in our Waterford fruit bowl."

"I have just the thing," said Mr. Neam, still smiling. He snapped his fingers and the assistant brought out a tray of bananas.

They were still green, but Mr. Neam explained the green ones had the most value because in time they would turn yellow.

My wife picked one up, and I knew from the way she held it that this was what she wanted. "What the heck," I thought. "A 25th anniversary only comes once in a lifetime."

I wrote out the check and they put the banana in a velvet-lined box.

Mr. Neam locked the safe and then escorted us to the door.

"Come back next week," he said.

"We're having an exhibition of rare raspberries loaned to us by the Mellon family, who grow them in their farm in Middleburg."

including several heart places.

He snapped his fingers again and the assistant brought out another tray.

"These are pears shaped like diamonds," he said. "Note the luster of the skin when I hold it up to the light. Elizabeth Taylor had one of these for breakfast when her husband John Warner was running in the primary."

I could see my wife's mouth watering. "I don't think we're in Elizabeth Taylor's class," I said.

"Consider this diamond-shaped pear an investment. In three days when it's ripe, it will be worth three times what you paid for it."

We both shook our heads. Mr. Neam, who is to fresh fruit what Bulgari's is to jewelry, was very polite.

He snapped his fingers and the assistant took away the tray of pears and brought a tray of peaches, each sitting on its own piece of cotton.

"One of these would be lovely with your wife's complexion," he said. "There are only 11 on this tray. Sophia Loreo bought one when she was in town a few weeks ago. When these are gone, there won't be any more. As you can see, our designer has made it possible to either eat one as is, or cut it up into small pieces and add sweet cream."

He wrote down the price on a slip of paper.

There was no way I could afford it.

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The younger animals had the agility to clear out of the mess. The older ones sank into 125 million years of oblivion.

The King Tut's Tomb of Paleontology

By Jan Sjoby

BRUSSELS (IHT) — A hundred years ago and a thousand feet below, miner Jules Creteur was hacking away in the St. Barbe lode of the Bernissart coal mine in Hainaut Province south of here. He realized, suddenly, that he was no longer in solid carbonaceous rock but in clay. He had hit a fault, something dreaded by miners then as now, as it may mean flooding and instant death.

No water poured in, however, and in the clay Creteur discovered some odd pieces of what appeared to be blackened logs. He brought them to the surface to show to his superiors, and mining engineers suspected that he had struck something more valuable than clay or coal. They asked him to go back down for some more specimens. Since there seemed to be no immediate risk for flooding, Creteur obliged. With a second batch of "black logs" on hand, the engineers determined that these were bones of some antediluvian creature, and they contacted the Royal Museum of Natural History (since then elevated to the status of Royal Institute) in Brussels.

The Excitement

A team of paleontologists was sent south, and the specialists soon realized that a new species of prehistoric reptile had been discovered. An extensive examination of the site was carried out, and most of the bones turned out to be remains of a hitherto unknown species of giant lizard, subsequently termed *Iguanodon bernissartensis*, a 30-foot-long cousin of the 20-foot *Iguanodon mantelli*, found some 50 years earlier in the chalky soil of Sussex.

"To paleontology, the discovery of the *I. bernissartensis*, as important as the discovery of



Skeleton of the Iguanodon bernissartensis, one of nine at the Royal Institute of Natural History in Brussels.

Tutankhamen's tomb was to Egyptology," comments Paul Sartorius, head of the Department of Paleontology at the Royal Institute. "There was a great deal of excitement in Brussels and around the world when the discovery and description of the monster lizard were made public in the late 1870s. Newspaper writers and readers wondered how primitive man in the southern Lowlands had been able to cope with a creature of that kind, not realizing that the Iguanodon was a strict herbivore and that the ancestor of the hominoids hadn't descended from the trees 120 million years ago."

Along with the Iguanodon, scientists found remains of a number of other species in the St. Barbe lode: tortoises, crocodiles, salamanders, some 3,000 fish, one insect and a number of fossilized plants, primarily ferns.

"The scientists of the 1880s had some problems in determining from the bones — the point that they had to be soaked in heavy carpenter's glue

to keep them intact — what the Iguanodon may have looked like in flesh and skin," said Mr. Sartorius. "But they did find footprints in the clay and impressions of the hide, and by the end of the century they had more or less agreed on the form and face of the formidable beast. It ran on its hind legs and used its long tail for balance and possible defense."

It has not been possible to ascertain the sexes of the animals but most appear to have been adults. Questions have been raised — and generally left unanswered — as to how they wound up as they did, in clay, 1,000 feet below present-day ground level.

One Theory

One reasonably credible theory holds that they were driven by some natural catastrophe — or perhaps carnivorous reptiles — into the mud pit. The younger animals had the agility to clear out of the mess. The older ones

sank into 125 million years of oblivion.

The nine complete skeletons of *Iguanodon bernissartensis* (along with one of the *I. mantelli*, found in the mine) are the pride of the Royal Institute (29 Rue Vautier, 1050 Brussels), and a miniature panorama depicts the lizard and its fern-shrouded environment. Both displays cause a nonpaleontologist to stop, think and wonder.

The director of the institute, Andre Carpentier, is a marine biologist, and his department heads are specialists in the entire range of earth and life sciences.

Jules Creteur, the miner, petitioned in 1908 for a government pension, and he is cited as a merit his discovery of *Iguanodon bernissartensis*.

"The letter probably never even reached the desk of the minister for industry and employment," wrote Le Soir reporter Albert Burnet in a recent scholarly paper for the Belgian Institute. "Shortly afterward, Mr. Creteur died as a pauper, with a belated industrial services medal as his sole reward."

PEOPLE: Hometown Finally Finds A Place for Reagan

First they tried to rename Everett Street, in Dixon, Ill., after Ronald Reagan, who grew up in the town, but many people objected because the street had been named after Dixon's first doctor and they wanted him to keep the honor. Then the committee planning an all-class reunion proposed that Dixon High School be renamed Ronald Reagan High School, but the principal vetoed that idea, saying that the name change would mean new letterheads, athletic uniforms and bookstore supplies. All right, then, said the reunion committee, how about naming the school auditorium after Dixon High's most illustrious alumnus? That idea went out the window, too, since it is not known whether the actor ever set foot on the auditorium's stage. And so Reagan will have to settle for having Peoria Avenue Bridge named for him. The whole idea of getting something named for Reagan, who was graduated from Dixon High in 1923, was to have him into attending the reunion on Aug. 5, but he has not indicated that he will be there.

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Della Reese, the singer, told Superior Court in Los Angeles that her business manager, Frank A. Evans Jr., had misappropriated more than \$100,000 of her funds. Her suit said that he violated a 1975 oral agreement in which he agreed to be her legal, business and financial consultant, and that instead of placing all of her earnings in bank accounts, diverted large sums to his own use. Miss Reese asked that Evans be forced to pay \$585,000 in general damages and \$1 million in punitive damages.

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